The China Weekly
REVIEW
密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

How Japan Will Apply Military Fascist Policy Toward China

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Three Hundred and Sixty Million Peasant Farmers

Sian Situation Improved With Withdrawal of Rebel Troops; Gen. Fu Urges No More Civil War

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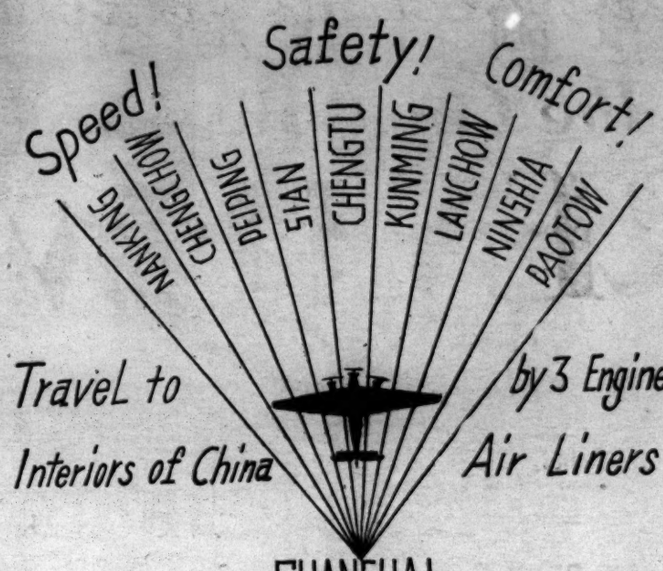

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THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MILLION PEASANT FARMERS

The *Central News*, official Nanking agency, estimated that the rural population in 20 provinces of China is equivalent to 78.54 percent of the total population of the country. Therefore, if China has 450,000,000 people, those engaged in agricultural pursuits number some 360,000,000. Land holdings, according to figures compiled by the Central Political Council, amount to slightly over three mow, or the equivalent of an English half-acre for each individual, probably the lowest per capita land holding in any country of the world. An American organization which investigated the same problem estimated that land-holdings in China figure out at 15 mow, or the equivalent of 2½ acres for each family.

Since the rural population of this country for many years has been afflicted by famines resulting from floods and drought, earthquakes, locust pests and other disasters and in addition has been oppressed by complications resulting from civil war and revolutionary disturbances, the relief of this group constitutes the major problem of the country.

It also constitutes the major political problem facing the country because, if those in control of the Government cannot bring relief to a group which represents four-fifths of the total population, it is inevitable that political forces will be set in motion which will, sooner or later, bring about a change in government.

Admittedly, the Government has done much in recent years in railway and motor-road construction, probably more than at any other period in the history of the nation, but too much of the reconstructions effort, as indicated in a recent bulletin of the Institute of Pacific Relations, has been expended at the top rather than among those at the bottom who are in need of help.

Many Nanking politicians are fond of arguing the respective merits of "Reconstruction *vs.* Resistence," one group insisting that reconstruction must precede resistence to aggression while an-

other group argues that there must be resistence to aggression otherwise there will be nothing left to reconstruct.

But as the argument proceeds conditions among the depressed 80 percent steadily grow worse and the Japanese continue to slice off large sections of the country.

Since Japanese agression affects the interests of the actual land-holders, the peasant-farmers most, it is inevitable that they finally will take matters into their own hands and will not only oppose the Japanese but also their own vociferous but do-nothing politicians in the Central Government.

PROPHETIC REMARKS OF GENERAL KAZUSHIGE UGAKI

IN last week's issue of *The Review* there appeared a complete report, with appropriate comment from the Japanese press, of the political developments which accompanied the failure of Gen. Kazushige Ugaki to form a Cabinet and of the ensuing formation of a military fascist government under Gen. Senjuro Hayashi. Gen. Hayashi is known in military circles in Japan as the "border-crossing" commander because he violated discipline in 1931 by moving a brigade of Japanese troops from Korea to Manchuria without orders from his superiors in Tokyo. He took this action immediately following receipt of a telegram telling of the Mukden "incident," otherwise the equally illegal action of the Japanese garrison in the S. M. R. zone on the night of Sept. 18, 1931 when the Chinese capital of Manchuria was seized by Japanese troops. Gen. Hayashi's action in ordering troops across the border from Korea into Manchuria, then Chinese territory, without instructions from his superiors indicated that he was a party to the conspiracy hatched by the Kwantung branch of the Imperial Army. Gen. Hayashi expected to be punished for his action by the General Staff so he attired himself in appropriate costume and prepared to commit "harakiri," when the orders arrived from headquarters. But the reprimand never came and now the violator of discipline in 1931 is Premier of the Tokyo Government—thanks to the support of the Army.

In case any reader of these paragraphs failed to read the account in last week's issue of *The Review*, (Page 326) we recommend its immediate perusal because the developments in Tokyo last week will shortly have repercussions on this side of the Yellow Sea. Especially we recommend perusal of the final paragraphs containing the remarks of Representative Hamada in the Diet who disclosed widespread political corruption and chicanery on the part of the military clique which hasn't been above bribery in the accomplishment of its ambitious program. As indicated in our previous article, the speech of Mr. Hamada was sufficient to wreck the Koki Hirota Cabinet but not sufficient to save Japan from military fascism, hence there is hope that his courageous remarks may be preserved.

We also express the same wish with regard to the equally courageous declaration of Gen. Ugaki, the liberal ex-governor of Korea, whose efforts to form a government were frustrated by the army clique. For some reason, probably not difficult to explain in view of prevailing conditions in Japan, the official *Domei* service failed to carry this important information to newspapers in China hence we supply that lack by reprinting verbatim the following paragraphs from the account which appeared (Jan. 30) in the *Japan Advertiser*, American-owned newspaper in Tokyo:

JAPAN AT CROSSROADS

"'(Deleted) Nor have I ever contemplated begging His Majesty for an Imperial message regarding the political situation. In the event that I decline the Imperial offer of the premiership, the army and the nation will be left to face a really deplorable situation.

"'I believe that Japan stands now at the crossroads of Fascism and the parliamentary administration peculiar to Japan. Impotent though I am, the responsibility for this political situation is partially mine. I am filled with awe that I must thus respond to His Majesty's most gracious command, and I am at the same time filled with regret that the army, for which I have lived for so many years, should be in such a state.

"'Although I do not know whether you will approve or not, I have decided as a last resort to renounce my rank of general in the army. Unless the judgment of the general public be different, I hope that if you agree with my views you will, for the sake of the State and the army, not for my honor or career, aid me in my present difficulty. Is there no room for such efforts? I realize that there probably is no longer any room, but I wish before severing connections with the army to seek your understanding in your capacity as an elder of the army and one who has conferred many favors on me in these long years.'

"That was the message of General Ugaki that I (The speaker was Kiyonori Imaida, chief political assistant of Gen. Ugaki in the attempt to form a Cabinet) conveyed to General Kawai, and now, I shall tell you what General Kawai reported. His Excellency seemed to wipe away a tear and could not speak for some minutes. Then he said:

"'If General Ugaki's renunciation of his rank has not yet left his hands, I hope that he will not submit it. In my opinion (deleted).

"'But since learning that is the decision of the three heads of the army, I have been hesitant. As I think, however, that the current situation can be saved only by General Ugaki, I pray that His Excellency will make his last efforts to form a Cabinet.'

"I then requested General Kawai (of the General Staff) to examine fully the decision of the three heads of the army. After that, His Excellency and I could not speak a word, so filled were we with emotion.

"(Deleted) As army men in active service are prohibited from participating in politics, they do not speak their mind on this occasion, but I hope that they will admonish one another over the present affair. As ex-servicemen are good citizens who have taken off their uniforms, they are permitted to voice their political views in their individual capacities. (Deleted) I believe that justice is still waiting to rear its head in Japan. I wish that the patriots of the country would publish their views at this time, for I am certain that General Ugaki would decide his next step in accordance with what such public opinion demands. I hope

also that the opinion of the army as a whole will be shifted. It is my wish that these things be done quickly."

This was the second failure in Japanese history to form a Cabinet in accordance with Imperial instructions. The first incident of the kind was in 1914 when Count Keigo Kiyoura failed to induce a Navy minister to serve in his cabinet in accordance with Imperial command. Count Kiyoura's failure was largely due to a naval scandal involving alleged bribery (Siemens-Schukert incident) which had caused the downfall of the preceding cabinet of Count Gombei Yamamoto.

Japanese Fascist Policy Will Mean Extension of Manchurian Methods South of Wall

ON Monday of next week there is scheduled to open in Nanking the Third Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party. The meeting is of unusual importance because of the expected discussion of matters resulting from the so-called Sian incident of Last December.

The Japanese newspapers in Shanghai announced several days ago that Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador, was planning to proceed to Nanking well in advance of the opening of the Kuomintang Conference "for the purpose of making inquiry regarding the subjects to be brought up at the Kuomintang meeting."

It was the first time that the Japanese authorities have followed this procedure, implying an attempt to exercise coercive, admonitory or censorious attitude over a meeting of China's chief governing body.

The announcement of Japanese intentions was significant from many points of view. In the light of recent developments in Tokyo the action of the Japanese Ambassador was indicative of the intentions of Japan's military-fascist government to exercise an even more dominating influence over Chinese administrative affairs. In this particular instance the Japanese are interested in preventing the Kuomintang Party, chief governing power in China, from adopting domestic measures regarded as necessary following the Sian incident. Specifically, the Japanese military authorities intend to prevent the Chinese Government from making peace with the so-called communistic military factions with whom Nanking has been at war almost continuously since the establishment of the National Government at Nanking a decade ago.

In the meantime it has been alleged that the Chinese red elements have cast overboard all of their social and economic isms and are now only concerned in having their forces incorporated into the National Army in order to participated in a "united front" armed opposition to Japanese aggression. But this hasn't helped the situation with the Japanese, hence Kawagoe's instructions to proceed to Nanking for the purpose of acquainting the Kuomintang executives with Japan's attitude. Kwagoe's object this time is not to open negotiations over old Japanese policy, but to definitely inform the Chinese authorities of Japan's attitude on a subject which the Chinese authorities regard as a purely domestic issue. In other words the present Japanese Cabinet is proceeding on the theory that Nanking has acceded to the Koki Hirota program of "joint defense" against communism, despite developments at Sian. Recently the Japanese newspapers have published allegations that Ambassador Kawagoe, while in Nanking last December, obtained China's assent to a number of demands, including a definite commitment to suppress communism, employment of large numbers of Japanese advisers and a general reduction of the Chinese tariff. It was alleged that while Nanking had rejected the proposal of the Japanese military authorities in Manchukuo and North China that Chinese troops be actually "brigaded" with the Japanese forces in expeditions against the Chinese communists, that Nanking had made definite commitments to suppress the communists in the Northwest. However, it was claimed that Nanking had later repudiated these commitments after the hostilities had developed in Suiyuan—and then came the Sian incident!

Another significant development from the standpoint of Japanese policy was an announcement from Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo, on February 5, that the puppet Premier, General Chang Ching-hui, is proceeding to Korea shortly for the purpose of "furthering the links connecting Manchukuo with Korea." General Chang will inspect new Japanese military development projects on the upper northeastern coast of Korea, including the new ports of Rashin, Seishin and Yuki which have been built by the Japanese Army since the occupation of Manchuria in 1931 with the object of facilitating military developments in the event of war with the Soviet Union. The Manchukuo Premier will also confer with General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Korea, and Lieutenant General Kuniaki Koiso, commander of the Korean garrison.

The object on this front will be to consolidate the interests of Manchukuo and the Korean colony from the standpoint of economic and military developments leading possibly to an outright amalgamation of the two territories under one colonial administration in the not distant future. That Japanese policy toward Manchukuo is rapidly pointing in the direction of colonization is

indicated in numerous reports pertaining to plans for "mass-migration" of Japanese families to the Manchurian provinces. A more extensive report on this subject appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*, but a *Domei* report from Tokyo on February 7, stated that an organization known as Manchurian Development Company, a joint Japan-Manchukuo enterprise, had been formed for the purpose of transplanting 1,000,000 Japanese households to Manchukuo. The expense of the enterprise, estimated at Yen 15,000,000 to Yen 50,000,000 would be defrayed jointly by the two governments.

One of the Tientsin newspapers reported that the old Oriental Development Corporation, which figured largely in the extension of Japanese colonial activities in Korea and South Manchuria, will now be expanded into North China. It was stated that development schemes would be concentrated in the Oriental Development Corporation rather than through the Hsin Chung Company, a subsidiary of the South Manchurian Railway, which is already functioning in Tientsin. It was claimed that Japanese financiers had lost confidence in the S. M. R. because of its complete control by the Kwantung Army and its involvement in non-productive military enterprises in the Northeastern Provinces.

On Jan. 26, General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, called on General Kanichiro Tsahiro, commander of the Japanese garrison in North China, upon which occasion there was a full discussion of forthcoming Japanese policy. General Tashiro informed General Sung that Japan intended to demand the early consumation of the following projects:

1. The right to construct the Tientsin-Shihchiachuang Railway.
2. Construction of a new harbor at Tangku, the port of entrance to Tientsin on the Gulf of Chihli.
3. Promotion of conservancy work on the Paiho River, which connects Tientsin with the sea, and also the promotion of conservancy of the northern end of the Grand Canal, which links the town of Tungchow, capital of the East Hopei Zone, with Tientsin. The Grand Canal also empties into the sea at Tongku.
4. Development of the Lungyen iron mines located along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway in southern Chahar Province.
5. Exploitation of coal mines at Chinghsing on the Hopei-Chahar border.
6. The extensive cultivation of cotton in North China converting that area into an independent source of supply for Osaka mills.

Regarding other important projects, such as the establishment of air routes linking North China and Japan, it was reported they have already been settled as has the project for Japanese development and control of the power industry of North China and the development of a chain of graneries for the storing of agricultural projects.

The Japanese plan for complete monopolization of resources of North China was indicated in development last year with respect to the Chinese cotton textile industry, now completely dominated by the Japanese. Five out of the six leading cotton mills in Tientsin have either been sold or are about to be sold to Japanese interests. The development of this important enterprise was initiated by Ambassador Kawagoe when he was Consul General in Tientsin, working in close cooperation with the officers of the Japanese garrison in North China.

Tientsin was once a flourishing center of Chinese cotton mills, only the Yu Ta mill being operated by Japanese. First the Pao Cheng with 27,000 spindles was sold to the Japanese for $1,476,000.00; then followed the Yu Yuan and the Hwa Hsin mills with 71,560 and 27,072 spindles respectively which weer sold to the Japanese for the sum of $3,700,000.00. Both of these mills are now operated by the Kung Ta Company, a Japanese concern at Shanghai. As a result of further diplomatic and military pressure the remaining Chinese mills, the Heng Yuan and Pei Yang, have started negotiations with the Japanese for a sale. Thus the Chinese cotton industry in Tsientsin once a promising Chinese enterprise has completely succumbed to the Japanese. The Japanese also have in contemplation the creation of a rayon textile industry with factories located at Chingwantao and Shanhaikwan on the Gulf of Chihli. Glass works and iron foundries will also be established in this area, where cheap (Kailan) coal is available.

A similar development has also been brought about with respect to the salt industry, practically all of the large Chinese salt fields now being controlled by the Japanese. It is claimed that the prices which the Japanese have contracted to pay for salt are much lower than current prices prevailing in Tientsin.

With respect to Manchukuo all indications point toward a continuation and even intensfication of a "mass-migration" scheme formulated during the incumbency of the preceding Koki Hirota Cabinet. According to reports from Hsinking the Manchukuan Government, upon the recommendation of the Japanese army authorities has decided to appropriate large sums spread over a period of five years for the financing of *Japanese* migration to the puppet state. Six thousand Japanese families will be transported to Manchukuo in the current year; 15,000 families in 1938; 21,000 in 1939, 28,000 in 1940 and 30,000 families in 1941, the object being to transplant 100,000 Japanese households to the new state within a period of five years. This particular migration policy, which is being financed by the puppet state, will be concentrated in the northeastern section of Manchukuo adjoining the Soviet border.

The program financed by Manchukuo will be coordinated with a larger scheme of the Japanese

Government, which involves the migration of 1,000,000 Japanese families to the puppet state within the next twenty years. The cost of the Japanese project has been estimated at Yen 2,000,000,000, of which Yen 800,000,000 will come from the Japanese Government in direct subsidies and the balance in the form of public investments. It will amount to a doubling of the present Japanese investment in Manchuria

The development of the colonization project amounts to a repudiation of the original widely-advertised Japanese program of coordinating the interests of the "five races" in the former Chinese provinces. The new program obviously means that the Japanese are now going ahead with a definite colonization project, the object being to make Manchukuo Japanese from the standpoint of population, as well as military and political control. That it means the wholesale expropriation of lands now owned by Chinese and Russian emigrees is admitted.

Whether the colonization program will succeed is difficult to say, but the Japanese have done considerable experimenting since 1931. In the spring of 1933 the Japanese Army placed 500 armed reservists at Yungfengchen near Chiaussu. Despite considerable difficulties this colony is now said to consist of 563 persons operating some 39,640 hectares of land. The second group of 482 men was settled at Hunanying near the first settlement in July 1933. It now embraces 582 persons with 12,288 hectares of land. The third group of 259 persons was established at Peitokuo north of Harbin in October 1934. The fourth group of 400 was established at Chengchiho and Hadaho south of Mishan in northeastern Manchuria in March and April of 1936. Thus since 1933 the Japanese have established approximately 1,800 of their citizens in "collective" farm colonies in various parts of Manchukuo. It is claimed that these have been sufficiently successful to justify the larger project now in contemplation. However, there is no evidence that any of these colonies are self-supporting; hence beyond the element of migration, the Japanese undoubtedly also have a military objective in mind.

The subject of Japanese migration to Manchukuo is discussed in further detail elsewhere in this issue, but the significant element is that Japan's plans for the conversion of Manchukuo into a colony closely linked or amalgamated with Korea is quite obvious. No longer will the Manchurian provinces serve as an outlet for Chinese migration. In this connection the *Shun Pao* published a report on January 28 telling of large numbers of Chinese farmers and laborers being stranded at Shanhaikwan unable to return to their homes in Manchukuo, because the Japanese had closed the door. No Chinese citizen can go to Manchukuo without a special permit issued by the authorities of the East Hopei regime. It is claimed that Manchuria could use the services of at least 300,000 Chinese laborers this year, but the Japanese intend to supply the labor from their own population.

Japan's 20-Year Colonization Scheme for Manchuria

(This is a translation, from the original Japanese, of the Kwantung Army's program for transplanting 1,000,000 Japanese families or 5,000,000 Japanese individuals from the densely-populated districts of Japan to the Manchurian provinces. This article, the first to be printed in China, appeared originally in the Tokyo magazine Diamond).

Promotion of emigration into Manchoukuo was included in the seven-point national program adopted by the Hirota Cabinet, and as a step toward its realization, a plan has been worked out to transplant about one million families or a total of five million individuals in 20 years as an estimated cost of Y1,800,000,000.

This sweeping measure was motivated by conviction on the part of Japanese authorities that unless the Japanese race takes the leadership in developing the new Empire, the firmly implanted national ideals, such as cooperation of the five Far Eastern races and the Japan-Manchoukuo bloc, will not be materialized by any means. Events of the past would seem to point out that settlement of Japanese in Manchoukuo is the only method by which the great ideal of founding and developing a unique empire on the basis of Wantao (the Kingly Way) would see the light of day in the long run.

The 20-year plan of settling 5,000,000 Japanese was conceived because the Japanese authorities concerned are convinced that if the Japanese in Manchoukuo would increase to such an extent that they constitute 10 per cent of all Manchoukuo subjects, then the desired racial cooperation in the new Empire would surely be brought to realization for it is estimated that Manchoukuo's population numbering 30,000,000 at present will be boosted to 50,000,000 two decades hence. It was the consensus of the authorities too that from technical consideration, it would not be difficult so settle 5,000,000 Japanese in 20 years, whereas it might be impossible to transplant a far larger number.

This emigration plan is not based upon other serious and scientific considerations than the aforesaid reasons.

In general, Manchoukuo has been recruiting labor from three sources, coolies from Shangtung Province, Korean farmers and Japanese emigrants. The Hsinking Government, however, has been properly restricting the immigration of Shantung coolies, although this measure is likely to retard the economic development of Manchoukuo considerably, for the reason that if these Chinese were allowed to enter without restraint, they would so crowd the new empire that the Japanese themselves will not be able to find comfortable places in which to settle. And what is still worse, there would be no end to the problem of bandits, the number of which is decreasing thanks to the efforts of the Japanese Government, because failing to find profitable jobs, some of the Chinese would join the bandit gangs. If Shantung coolies were to flow into Manchoukuo by as many as 5,000,000 every two or three years, there is no doubt that bandits would increased to a large number, and thus frustrating the laborious measure of eliminating them.

For the purpose of properly controlling the influx of these coolies, the Tatung Konsu Company, Ltd. has been established and a committee has been organized for controlling labor supply. The committee decides how many coolies are to be admitted in this and that year, and the company recruits a decided number of them, its branch

offices in Shantung giving immigration certificates to them. Those without permits of entry are denied admission into the country. The number of admissions for each year is decided from various considerations, such as the labor market situation, the numbers of those coolies who have remained in the new empire and those who have gone back to their native places.

The influx into Manchoukuo of Koreans will also be controlled. Koreans there have become so arrogant since the Manchurian Incident, taking advantage of their position as Japanese subjects, that they are despised by the Manchus despite the latter's sincere respect of the Japanese. It is estimated that there are 800,000 Koreans, scattered all over Manchoukuo, and their estrangement with the Manchus is very harmful to the harmonization of the five races. Hence comes the need of supervising the Korean settlers and controlling the increasing entry from the peninsula. The authorities concerned have no intention of encouraging the immigration of Koreans but they do not prohibit it, and a proposal is being made that those who will enter the new state on their own will are to be gathred in frontier districts, mostly in Antung and Chientao districts, and that those settlers who are scattered all over the country are also to be brought together in some proper places for the purpose of enforcing special administration suitable for their own livelihood and temperament. By such a measure, it is believed some room will be reserved for Japanese emigrants.

The main object for controlling the immigration of Koreans and Chinese is of course to transplant as many Japanese to Manchoukuo as possible. At least one million Japanese families must be settled in the new state within the next 20 years by all means. This certainly is the alpha and omega of Japan's emigration policy toward the new Empire.

In recruiting emigrants in Japan, the present economic conditions of agricultural, mountain and shing districts and the number of unemployed laborers in town districts are taken into full consideration. Those persons with sound thought and good health in the poor villages are given first preference, this helping to mitigate the superfluous population in farming districts to some extent.

Special attention is also given to the selection of settlements for Japanese immigrants so as not to prejudice the interest of Manchurian natives. Government owned land, public land and uncultivated land whose owners are unknown are suitable colonies for Japanese, and these lands are estimated at approximately 10,000,000 cho (one cho is about 9917.36 square meters or 99.17 ares) throughout the country.

Japanese emigration is classified into two classes, A and B, according to the amount of subsidy granted by the Government. The A class is directly conducted by the Ministry of Overseas Affairs with sufficient subsidies, while the B class, being made by private volunteers, is so to speak a free emigration. The Government of course subsidizes the latter but with a smaller amount of funds.

This division into the two kinds of emigration is due to the fact that the so-called free emigration is something easy to speak of but difficult to accomplish, especially at the outset, and that unless concrete results of some Japanese succeeding in settling themselves in some important districts under sufficient protection of the Government are seen, no one would dare emigrate there on his own free will. As the peace preservation work progresses successfully and the living conditions of settlers are improved gradually, so will free emigrants flow into the continent in increasing numbers. In spite of this fact, some people allege that the Government is opposed to the free emigration, attaching importance instead to the official emigration alone. But this is not the case. The fact is that the official emigration is being prosecuted in order to give an impetus to the free emigration in the future.

The projected period of 20 years is divided into four stages, each with five years apportioned and a fixed number of families to be transplanted. During the first stage, 100,000 families are to be sent, 200,000 during the second, 300,000 during the third, and 400,000 during the last five years. In the earlier stages, the Government intends to train leaders among the Japanese settlers whose task it will be to direct their followers in the later stages. It follows that the number of such leaders might be small, so the emigrants to be sent in the beginning are smaller than those to be settled as the emigration project progresses. When many leaders have been trained and educated, a large troop of emigrants will successfully be sent to the continent. And it is from such technical consideration that larger numbers of settlers are apportioned for the later stages. But ignorant of this state of affairs, there are those that contend that the Government intends to send the increasing number of emigrants toward the end of the fixd period in an attempt to shirk responsibility for their protection and guidance.

In the A class emigration, each family is granted Y1,000 or less as an official subsidy for travelling expenses and business expenses to buy agricultural tools, to build houses and to get other necessities, while in the B class, each family is authorized to get a Y500 or less subsidy for the similar expenses. Besides the above official subsidy, civilian financial and other aids will be encouraged in the case of the B class emigrants under the projected plan. Moreover, the Manchurian Colonization Company is to lend low interest rate funds to each family up to the amount of Y2,000, thus making the total financial aid to each family about Y3,000. The Manchurian Colonization Company's loans invested in fixed capital, such as houses and land, are not to be redeemed for five years and after that redeemable in 25 or 30 years, and those invested in floating capital is redeemable in 10 years after a 5-year deferment. The interest rate for the both loans is 5 per cent.

The funds necessary for this large scale emigration project totals Y1,800,000,000, of which Y200,000,000 will be expended in the first five years, Y280,000,000 in the second Y540,000,000 in the third and Y680,000,000 in the last. These funds are not altogether coming from the Japanese Government, which grants Y556,000,000 to the project, and the rest is to be raised by various methods—the Manchoukuo Government will offer land to be cultivated, the Manchurian Colonization Company and other firms will advance cheap funds and some civilian funds will be mobilized to finance the B class or free emigrants. Strenuous efforts are to be made to invite as much money as possible to the prosecution of this plan both in this country and Manchoukuo, and necessary steps to cope with the possible deficits in this project are under consideration.

Such a plan as outlined in the foregoing was decided upon at the Cabinet meeting held on August 26 of the current year and is now being enforced. As a first step, preparations are under way to send 10,000 families immediately, out of which 3,000 families are free emigrants and 7,000 families governmental emigrants. About 1,500 Japanese soldiers out of those who will be discharged from service this year in Manchoukuo will settle themselves there. In addition, about 1,000 men are to be recruited in this country and part of them have already entered Manchoukuo and are now being educated. Both the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments will combine their efforts to prepare land for them. Recruiting training and trasportation of emigrants and other businesses to be made in Japan are under the Jurisdiction of the Overseas Ministry, and the Manchurian Colonization Society is entrusted with those affairs here. Other businesses in the continent are prosecuted by the Manchurian Colonization Company.

Political Parties Are Hostile to Hayashi Government; Finance Minister Says Budget Must Be Slashed

FORESHADOWING the resumption of hostilities between the Government and political parties, Premier Gen. Senjuro Hayashi Feb. 4 requested the Emperor to prorogue the Diet for a week. The Imperial edict, extending the current parliamentarian "holiday" until Feb. 10 inclusive, was issued the same morning. Gen. Hayashi took the step in the face of the parties' decision to reject his request for a voluntary adjournment to enable the new Cabinet to prepare for the Diet deliberations. The parties' action was immediately interpreted by political observers in Tokyo as an expression of their dissatisfaction with the new Cabinet, in which they are not represented. These observers pointed out that the parties, in declining the Premier's appeal, ignored numerous precedents for the adjournment of the Lower Chamber to enable new Cabinets to prepare for parliamentary discussions. Meanwhile, the Cabinet approved Finance Minister Toyotaro Yuki's proposal to re-submit his predecessor's Yen 3,040,000,000 budget to the Diet immediately after the resumption of the session. In asking the parliamentarians' approval of the colossal expenditures, both General Hayashi and Mr. Yuki emphasized their determination to slash the record budget after its passage by the Diet. Conviction, however, persists in financial circles in Tokyo that Mr. Yuki will leave untouched the appropriations for defense, which exceed 46 per cent of the total national expenditures.

Yuki Says Yen 3,000,000,000 Budget Must be Slashed

Japan's Yen 3,000,000,000 budget for 1937-38 must be slashed to avoid unfortunate effects upon the nation's economy. This important statement, expected to play an important role in allaying uneasiness in Japanese economic circles, was made Feb. 3 by Finance Minister Yuki. In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet, Mr. Yuki revealed, the budget bill presented to the Diet by his predecessor, Dr. Eiichi Baba, has already been withdrawn for study and downward revision. Later telegrams, however, indicated that the "slashing" would not be "sharp." All withdrawn, Mr. Yuki said, was Dr. Baba's bill providing for an increase in taxes on a wide range of economic activities. This bill, the new Finance Minister said, will also be drastically modified.

According to the *Chugai Shogyo*, influential commercial daily, Mr. Yuki, the new Finance Minister, intends to pare down by Yen 50,000,000 each the Yen 997,578,000 War Office and Yen 692,042,000 Navy estimates; by another Yen 50,000,000 the new demands of various other ministries and by Yen 150,000,000 the Yen 237,192,000 fund for the readjustment of provincial finances.

Industrial Circles Fear Hayashi Will Establish Self-Supply Economic System

The *Tokyo Asahi* Jan. 30 commented: "The industrial world of Japan, which was much disappointed by the debacle of the Ugaki Cabinet, has been generally surprised by the choice of General Hayashi, believing that Hayashi's choice means the complete acceptance of the demands of the military, although industrial circles had expected the appearance of a more or less fascist Cabinet. Industrial circles are now doubtful if the views of financial circles will be adopted to any extent in regard to the financial and taxation adjustment plans and electric power control plan of the Government, which financial circles attacked under the Hirota Cabinet and whose revision they demanded. The industrial world thinks that under General Hayashi promotion of national defense and strengthening of the continental policy will be the basis of administration and that future expansion of the Budget will be inevitable. In the field of industrial policy the principle of self-supply economy will be adopted, it is expected, and the policy of extending greater State aid will be executed for the iron-manufacturing, fuel and light metallic industries, etc. Thus the foundation of the heavy industry will be strengthened and there will be a greater control by the State of the motive power resources. The fear is also expressed that in order to prevent bad inflation the control of imports done by Baba Finance will be extended to control of both exports and imports, finally resulting in the State control of trade."

"Pravda" Comments on the Formation of the New Japanese Government

Moscow *Pravda* Feb. 3 in an article dealing with the formation of the new Japanese Government analyzed the causes resulting in the Government crisis. "The first crack in the foundation of Mr. Hirota's Cabinet," *Pravda* wrote, "appeared after the conclusion of the Japano-German Military Alliance, which as some individual Japanese public men thought would strengthen the international positions of Japan. On the contrary, this aggressive military alliance fully and logically resulted in a considerable worsening of the relations of Japan with Britain, the United States, France and the U.S.S.R., Even more, the Japano-German Alliance aroused the great dissatisfaction of the various strata of the population in Japan itself. This Alliance—the creation of a secret military diplomacy—aroused the great alarm of the Japanese bourgeoisie, which clearly realize the aims of this Alliance. The more far-sighted circles of the ruling camp, with full justice, regard it as the greatest danger for the fate of the Japanese Empire."

"Shun Pao" Dislikes New Tokyo Cabinet

Discussing the successful formation of a new Japanese cabinet by Gen. Hayashi, the *Shanghai Shun Pao*, in an editorial commented: —"The Hayashi cabinet is a military cabinet in all respects. Gen. Hayashi, personally, is a military officer. He was once Minister of War and Governor-General of Korea. During the Sept. 18 incident in Manchuria, he sent the Japanese troops in Korea as reinforcements for the Kwantung Army. Because of his personal connections, he was supported by the Japanese military. "Although Gen. Hayashi is completely a military man, he had differences with the Japanese military regarding appointments of the Ministers of War and Navy. Unfortunately, Gen. Hayashi has given way to the military and accepted all their terms, which include acceptance of the army budget advocated by the Japanese military, introduction of a new military policy and the policies advocated by the former Minister of War. The Japanese naval authorities had similar demands, which were also accepted by Gen. Hayashi. In the cabinet, we see clearly that Gen. Haysahi is already carrying out the new military policy. A number of the ministries are headed concurrently by the premier himself. Some are headed concurrently by the Ministers of Finance, Minister of Railways, and Minister of Agriculture. The new cabinet will intensify the policy of Government control as well as the program of continental expansion. It will further Japan's aggression in China. Although Gen. Hayashi has successfully formed his cabinet with the support of the Japanese military, his future is problematical because of the reactions in foreign countries, especially in China."

Japan to Abandon Secret Diplomacy?

In view of the severe attacks leveled against the former Hirota Cabinet for its alleged secret diplomacy, a *Central News* message from Tokyo Feb. 6 stated that it is expected that Gen. S. Hayashi, the new Premier will announce to the Diet, when it reconvenes, the Government's desire to abandon secrecy in its diplomatic dealings when advisable.

Hayashi Reaffirms Adherence to Constitution

On his way to the Grand Shrine at Ise, to report to the Imperial ancestors his appointment as Premier, Gen. Hayashi Feb. 6 reaffirmed his adherence to constitutional politics. "I hope to secure the support of the entire people in carrying out an enlightened and just administration based upon the Constitution," he told reports in the first lengthy interview since assuming his present post. Gen. Hayashi emphasized that the members of the Cabinet were "all aware of the gravity of the situation" and possessed "the enthusiasm required to overcome, together with the entire nation, the difficulties now facing the country."

A Forecast of the New Cabinet's Policies

The *Yomiuri*, a leading Tokyo journal, Feb. 3, predicted that the list of the new Cabinet's fundamental policies will include: Clarification of national policy; development of Constitutional Government, peculiar to Japan, in full observance of the Constitution; realization of administrative reforms, progressively but avoiding radical measures; perfection of national defense; development of commerce and stabilization of national life; establishment of a unified foreign policy.

New Cabinet Announces Its Policies

A five-point platform, which will guide Premier Gen. Senjuro Hayashi's Government in its actions, was announced in Tokyo, Feb. 8.

1. Clarification of the popular concept of the national structure peculiar to Japan, so as to conserve the fountain-head of national prosperity "by deepening the nation's reverence for the gods and its devotion to the Emperor."

2. Sound development of constitutional government peculiar to Japan, in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Constitution, and a realization of "fair and square politics in pursuance of national sentiments and public opinion."

3. Execution of foreign policies backed by national unity for stabilizing conditions in East Asia and securing mutual prosperity of all nations in accordance with international justice, "so as to render international relations brighter and more cheerful."

4. Replenishment of national defense, to make Japan more secure, to safeguard her development, and to enable her to carry out her national policies. Coupled with this was an increase in the nation's productive power and accumulation of national resources.

5. Comprehensive development of industries in conformity with economic circumstances at home and abroad, by extending all necessary protection and exercision adequate control over the nation's economy. Simultaneous encouragement of the nation's creative power and the spirit of enterprise.

Another Prorogation of Diet Predicted

Political circles in Tokyo Feb. 6 expressed the belief that the Government would be compelled to seek another prorogation of the Diet for a week or ten days beginning Feb. 12 because of the virtual impossibility to revise various bills, including the budget, during the present recess.

Hayashi Stresses Japan's Wish for Amity With China

Telegrams from Tokyo end of last week indicated that Japan's desire to maintain friendly relations with China and Soviet Russia will be stressed by Premier Gen. Senjuro Hayashi in his address before the Diet.

New Managing Director for Showa Steel Works

Yosuke Matsuoka, president of the South Manchuria Railway Co., Feb. 8 nominated Tsunetake Kohmuchi, managing director of the Showa Steel Works, an S.M.R. subsidiary, for the post of president in succession to Rear-Admiral Dr. Takuo Godo, who, last week, became Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Cabinet of Gen. Senjuro Aayashi.

Japanese Textile Producers to Ignore British Request

Decision to take no action regarding a request by British manufacturers of silk and rayon textiles to control voluntarily the exports of these fabrics to Great Britain was reached by the Federation of Guilds of Silk and Rayon Textile Exporters in Tokyo Feb. 4. The decision was based on the fact that the exports of silk and rayon textiles to Britain in 1936 totalled about 13,000,000 sq. yds., valued at Yen 8,000,000, representing a loss of 5,000,000 sq. yds. and Yen 4,000,000 respectively since the preceding year.

Regulation of Trade with Argentina and South Africa Demanded

Government regulation of trade with Argentina and South Africa was demanded by leading businessmen including wool industrialists in Tokyo Feb. 4 on the ground that Japan's purchases from these two countries greatly exceed her sales to them. Heavy purchases of wool in the Argentine, following the commencement of a commercial feud with Australia last summer, have, it was pointed out, made the trade balance heavily in favor of the South American nation. Purchases of wool from South Africa during the current season have already reached 230,000 bales, valued at Yen 70,000,000, or greatly in excess of South African imports of Nippon-made goods. Both these countries, it was added, have not yet removed restrictions upon the imports of Japanese merchandise.

Chile Mission to Visit Japan in April

A Chilean mission of goodwill will leave Santiago for Japan on Feb. 26. The group, which will include two members of the Senate, three Government officials and four business leaders, is scheduled to reach Tokyo in the middle of April.

Japan to Send Trade Mission to U.S. and England

In an effort to promote international economic amity, the standing committee of the powerful Economic Federation of Japan Feb. 6 formally decided to dispatch a mission to Great Britain and the United States. The group, composed of five leading businessmen of Tokyo and Osaka, will also return the visits paid to Japan in the past year by American missions headed by Cameron Forbes and Dr. Claudius Murchison and a British mission, led by Lord Barnby.

The delegations, which will leave Japan during April or May next, will also avail of the opportunity to return the courtesy of the several foreign economic missions which visit Japan in the course of the last two years, a *Central News* from Tokyo Feb. 6 stated.

N. Y. K. to Put Three New Ships on European Run

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japan's premier shipping line, is preparing to launch a big shipbuildjg program. Construction of bigger and better ships has been made the central policy for meeting the competition of the O.S.K.. To begin with, the company will build three 16,000-ton passenger boats—probably to replace the *Suwa Maru*, *Fushimi Maru* and *Katori Maru*, on the Yokohama-London run. The Japanese Ministry of Communications has already given its approval of the construction program, and the vessels will be started this year.

Imports for Defense Needs of Japan Freed of Restrictions

Imports of materials required for national defense were freed of all restrictions by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Feb. 6. The ruling, made after consultation with traders' representatives, sought to clarify the terms of a Treasury ordinance issued on Jan. 8 under the terms of which special licenses were required for all imports. In lifting restrictions on the importation of pig iron, steel, other metals, petroleum and machinery, the Ministry, however, definitely curtailed the inflow of other raw materials.

Japanese Pig Iron Marketing Organ Increases Selling Price

The Sentetsu Kyohan, the Japanese pig iron joint marketing organ, last week tentatively decided to increase its selling quotation by Yen 7.50 to Yen 57 a ton, and to supply 90,000 tons during the first quarter of 1937.

Eigo Fukai, Governor of Bank of Japan, Resigns

Eigo Fukai, governor of the Bank of Japan, tendered his resignation Feb. 8.

Britons to Wear Fewer Nippon-Made Socks

Fewer Nippon-made socks and stockings will be worn in the future by Britons, the Association of Hosiery Exporters announced Feb. 5. Exercising voluntary control, the Association will limit annual exports to Great Britain to 1,700,000 dozens, as contrasted with last year's 1,861,640 dozens, valued at Yen 4,567,419.

Japan-Italy Academy to Be Opened Feb. 11

The Japan-Italy Academy, the first concrete demonstration of the newly-sponsored cultural rapprochement between the two countries, opened in Tokyo on Feb. 11. Notables who were expected to attend the inauguration ceremony, which was held at the Peers' Club, were Baron Kishichiro Okura, President of the Academy; Kensuke Horinouchi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; and Signor Giacinto Auriti, Italian Ambassador to Tokyo. Gaimusho circles give credit for the establishment of the Academy to Dr. Giuseppe Tutti, an Italian exchange professor, who will leave Tokyo for Rome, after a ten-week visit, immediately after inaugural ceremonies of the institution.

75 Siamese Sailors Arrive in Japan to Study Naval Training

Seventy-fire Siamese sailors arrived in Kobe Feb. 3 to receive naval training in Japan.

American-Japanese Provisional Cotton Accord Is Ratified

Representatives of five Japanese cotton textile associations Feb. 6 ratified the provisional American-Japanese cotton agreement of Jan. 21. The ratification was cabled to Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, leader of the American cotton textile mission and president of the American Cotton Institute, who is now on his way back to the United States.

The accord provides for a voluntary limitation by Japanese industrialists of their textile exports to the United States to 225,000,000 sq. yards during the next two years.

America-Japan Cotton Industry Commission to Be Established on Permanent Basis

On the basis of the America-Japan cotton yarn agreement recently made the decision has been made to establish an America-Japan cotton industry commission in Osaka and New York on a permanent basis with a view to settling disputes that may arise in the future between the two countries regarding the cotton industry. Formal decision is to be made upon the return of Mr. Murchison to the United States. The *Tokyo Osaka* says the chairmen of the New York commission are to be Mr. Murchison and one more man, while those in Japan are to be Otokichi Shoji, president of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, and one other man. Saburo Nango is expected to fill this vacancy, while an influential American raw cotton merchant in Osaka is expected to be chosen for the other American chairman.

Depression Still Holding Grip Over Country

Central News Feb. 8 stated that business conditions in the nation on the eve of the Lunar New Year, showed that the depression was still holding a firm grip on the country with no signs of abatement. With the old-fashioned Chinese business establishments closing their books early this week, commercial quarters announced that many firms will be in the "red." While there was a faint sign of recovery in the winter due to bounteous fall harvests, the silk and dry goods business however, experienced a further slump. In Nanking alone 34 silk stores have closed. Two hundred firms in Shangnai were stated to have declared bankruptcy during the past year, while small banks and native financial houses also found it difficult to tide over the present stringency.

Japan's Olympic Team to Visit China

Japan's track and field team to the last Olympiad in Berlin is expected to sail for Tientsin on a tour of North China sometime next April to take part in friendly competitions with Chinese athletes there.

Sian Situation Improved With Withdrawal of Rebel Troops; Gen. Fu Urges No More Civil War

HIGH LIGHTS IN THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK:

1. **Government Troops Enter Sian Following Withdrawal of Rebel Units.**
2. **Gen. Wang I-cheh Killed For Refusing to Sign Anti-Nanking Orders.**
3. **Northwest Leaders Present Four New Demands to Nanking.**
4. **Gen. Fu Urges No More Civil War to Give Chance to Invaders.**
5. **Contributions for Suiyuan Defence Continue to Pour Into Kweihua.**
6. **Kawagoe Arrives At Nanking From Shanghai for Month's Stay.**
7. **Gen. Chiang Given Two More Weeks' Leave, Arrives at Shanghai.**
8. **Chang Hsueh-liang Rumored As Chairman of Northwest Political Council.**
9. **C. E. C. Members Prepare to Attend Session, Chinese Writers Submit Resolution.**
10. **Feminine Ruler of Border Tribes Appeals for Help to Resist Alien Encroachment.**

Central Government troops under Lt.-Gens. Sung Hsi-lien and Chen An-pao entered Sian city at eight o'clock in the morning of Feb. 8, according to *Central News*. Prior to the arrival of the Central troops, Yang Hu-cheng, the recalcitrant Shensi leader, has fled to Sanyuan. The garrison troops under Yang have surrendered to the Government troops upon the latter's arrival. Interviewed by the *Central News*, Gen. Ku Chu-tung, Director of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters in Sian, declared he would immediately proceed to Sian with his staff. Upon arrival in Sian, Gen. Ku said, the first thing he would do would be to reinstate order and peace in the city, and to investigate the damages incurred by the people in order to formulate relief measures.

Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Hu-cheng troops have evacuated the city of Weinan, 43 miles east of Sian. The 23rd Central Government Division under Lieut.-General Li Pi-fan have entered the city. The rebel troops on the northern bank of the Wei River have likewise retired to points south of Pucheng and east of Kaoling, about 90 and 25 miles north of Sian. The units of the 27th Route Army under Lieut.-General Feng Chin-tsai, who is loyal to the Central Government, have advanced westwards from Tali (Tungchow), eastern Shensi, towards Pucheng in readiness to take over the posts to be vacated by the Yang Hu-cheng troops. The "Reds" under Hsu Hai-tung, stationed at Shanghsien, 400 miles south-east of Sian, have commenced their withdrawal westwards to Lantien, 27 miles south-east of Tachingtsun, north of Shanghsien.

According to the special correspondent of *Ta Kung Pao* who reached Sian Feb. 4, the Northeastern Military Affairs Commission established after the coup on Dec. 12, will be abolished. A temporary headquarters of the Northeastern Army will be opened in Fenchow within a few days.

The Province of Shensi has now been divided into three main garrison areas, according to a report in *Shun Pao* Feb. 3.

1. Districts west of Sian under the control of the 17th Route Army under Yang Hu-cheng.
2. Districts southeast of Sian under the control of the Northeastern Army.
3. Districts north of Sian including Pucheng, Fusze, and Yenchang and up to Kaolin in districts west of Sian under the Chinese Red Army.

Headed by Lieut.-General Shen Ko, Commander of the 106th Division, a number of military leaders in Shensi have despatched a joint telegram to the National Government declaring their determination to return to the Government fold. The message also bears the signatures of Lieut.-General Tan Tzu-hsin, Commander of the 10th Cavalry Division; Lieut.-General An Chun-tsai, Chief-of-Staff of the Cavalry Division; Lieut.-Generals Wang Ting-chen and Wang Tsai-tang, Vice-Commanders of the 106th Division; and Colonels Li Shih-hsun, Wang Shou-chiang, Chang Ching-kwei, Chang Ching-ti, Han Shao-pu, Li Ya-min, Chen Hsi-wu, Sun Ting-hui, and Chang Hsin-te,

According to an official dispatch received by Lieut.-General Ma Pu-fang, Commander of the newly organized 2nd Army and Acting Chairman of the Chinghai Provincial Government, the units under Lieut.-General Ma Yuan-hai, after recapturing Kaotai and Lintse, north-western Kansu, a fortnight ago, attacked the "Red" blockhouses in the Hosi Area, north-western Kansu, on the morning of the 2nd inst. 3,000 "Reds" offered stiff resistance against the Chinghai troops. After six hours' fighting and frequent resort to bayonet charges, the Chinghai troops finally succeeded in liquidating the marauders, killing 1,000 and wounding a large number. Numerous machine guns, trench mortars and rifles were seized.

Government troops in northern Shensi have taken up positions around Fushih and its adjacent areas ready to launch the projected drive against the communists who have entrenched themselves there since they moved in from Kansu and Ninghsia some time ago. The major force of the Central Government is now in Ching-chien, northeast of Fushih.

GEN. HO REPORTS ON DETAILS OF SETTLEMENT OF SIAN AFFAIR

What really had transpired behind the scenes in connection with the settlement of the Sian affair, including Yang Hu-cheng's requests and procedure for troops withdrawal, was revealed by Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, in a report made at the Central Kuomintang Headquarters Feb. 8. The liquidation of the incident, known as Yang Hu-cheng's revolt, according to Gen. Ho, has been brought about by the National Government in accordance with its traditional internal policy of peace, consistently showing the leniency of the Central authorities. On the part of the Central Government, Gen. Ho reported, it was considered that the fundamental principle must be adhered to, namely the commanders of Chang Hsueh-liang's and Yang Hu-cheng's armies must have confiddence in the National Government, in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and obey Central Government's orders. This principle was forcefully enunciated by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in a lengthy letter addressed to Yang Hu-cheng on Jan. 19 last, which was brought to Yang by his personal envoy Li Chih-kang. Gen. Ho related. The Generalissimo, according to Gen. Ho, also made it plain that following the acceptance by the Sian rebels of this principle they could send envoys to arrange procedure for the withdrawal of their troops with Gen. Ku Chu-tung, Director of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters in Sian, at Tungkwan. Up to Jan. 23, Gen. Ho said, Yang Hu-cheng had not signified his willingness to accept this principle. So the Generalissimo declared to Yang's personal envoy, Mr. Li Chih-kang, that if Yang should persist in his stubborn attitude by Jan. 24, the Central Government would consider a peaceful settlement of the affair hopeless. On Jan. 24, Gen. Ho continued, Yang Hu-cheng sent Gen. Mi Chun-lin and Hsieh Keh to Tungkwan to see Gen. Ku Chu-tung, signifying his readiness to abide by the orders of the Central Government. During the week from Jan. 24 to Jan. 31, according to Gen. Ho, arrangements were made in Tungkwan on the procedure of withdrawal of the rebel troops. Yang's envoys made the following requests:

(1). That a commission of 10 members be organized, which would be divided into two groups to supervise, on the one hand, the withdrawal of the rebel troops, and on the other supervise the advance of the Central troops, so as to make sure that in the course of the rebel troops withdrawal the Central forces would not attack them.

(2). That the Central Government be responsible for a certain part of the expenses incurred in the withdrawal of the rebel troops, and

(3). That small units of Chang Hsueh-liang's army be permitted to be stationed along the Sian-Lanchow highway and small units of Yang Hu-cheng's troops be permitted to remain in Sian.

The foregoing requests, Gen. Ho said, were granted by Gen. Ku Chu-tung, on behalf of the Central Government, but with regard to request No. 2 it was decided that one month's salaries and food expenses be granted to the rebel troops during their withdrawal. On Jan. 31, Gen. Ho said, Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of Kansu, arrived at Sian and together with Yang Hu-cheng issued orders for withdrawal of the rebel troops, which actually commenced on Feb. 2.

WANG I-CHEH KILLED FOR REFUSING TO SIGN ANTI-NANKING ORDERS

For refusing to sign orders cancelling previous ones for the withdrawal of rebel troops from the front, Lieut.-Gen. Wang I-cheh, Commander of the 67th Army and one of the trusted lieutenants of Chang Hsueh-liang, was killed in his sickbed by mutineers led by radical elements of the ex-Northeastern army in Sian Feb. 2. According to reports from Sian, the radical elements in Chang Hsueh-liang's army, under the leadership of Col. Sun Ming-chiu, commander of the Special Service Regiment, and several others, staged a revolt Feb. 2. They presented three demands to Gens. Wang I-cheh, Ho Chu-kuo, Yang Hu-cheng and Yu Hsueh-chung, namely: (1) Opposition to the Central Government, (2) Offensive against Central Government troops, and (3) No withdrawal of troops and non-acceptance of terms from the Central Government. The Sian leaders, including Lieut.-Gens. Wang

I-cheh, Ho Chu-kuo, Yang Hu-cheng and Yu Hsueh-chung, replied that since they had agreed on the withdrawal of their troops they could not sign any orders to the contrary effect. Dissatisfied with the reply, the recalcitrant elements took action by closing the city gates and mounting machine guns on the city walls. Meanwhile they cut all the telephone wires connecting the residences of the Sian leaders mentioned. It was after one whole night of confusion within the city that Yang Hu-cheng and Yu Hsueh-chung succeeded the next morning in gradually pacifying the unruly activities of the recalcitrant elements.

Distinguishing himself in the defense of Shanhaikwan in 1932 Gen. Wang I-cheh was a native of Pinghsien, Kirin. Since his graduation from the Paoting Military Coll ge in 1922 he had served in various units of the former Northeastern Army. When the Manchurian incident broke out in 1931 Gen. Wang offered strong resistance to the Japanese forces. Besides General Wang, two other high Northeastern officers were killed by radical elements during the revolt. They included:

Col. Sung Hsueh-li, chief of the adjutant office of the 67th Army;

Col. Hsu Fang, chief of the staff office of the former Northwest Bandit-suppression Headquarters.

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, in addition to expressing his condolences to the families of the three victims who were loyal to the Central Government, has telegraphed to Yang Hu-cheng and Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, instructing them to immediately bring the culprits to book. The Central Government will grant pensions to the families of the slain officers.

Peace and order have been restored in Sian, following the suppression of the mutinuous troops under Sun Ming-chiu, Ying Te-tien and Miao Chien-chiu. These three ringleaders, whose arrest has been ordered, have fled from the city.

During the outbreak of the mutiny, Sun Ming-chiu together with his co-conspirators, Miao Chien-chiu and Ying Te-tien, issued a circular telegram advocating:

(1). Cooperation of the Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Hu-cheng troops with the "Reds" for united and uncompromising opposition to the Central Government.

(2). A firmer stand regarding the demand for the return to Shensi of Chang Hsueh-liang, the ringleader of the Sian *coup* of Dec. 12.

(3). Stern eradication of Chinese traitors; and realization of the 8 point Red program.

(4). Nomination of Yu Hsueh-chung, Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of the 51st Army, as Commander-in-Chief; Pao Wen-yueh, former Director of the Adminisrtative Office of the defunct Peiping branch of the Military Affairs Commission, as Chief of the General Staff Corps; and Ma Chan-shan, former Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, as Commander of the Cavalry Forces.

(5). To live or die with Sian City; and definite refusal to evacuate the city.

SHENSI LEADERS PRESENT FOUR NEW DEMANDS TO NANKING

Setting forth four demands, General Yu Hsueh-chung, Yang Hu-cheng, Sung Wei-ju, Ho Chu-kuo, Liu To-chien and Miao Cheng-lin, the Shensi military leaders, issued a circular telegram Feb. 4, according to a report in the *Shanghai Evening Post*.

The demands are:

(1). That before the convocation of the third plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang (scheduled at Nanking on Feb. 15), General Chang Hsueh-liang should be restored his civil rights and appointed to a new post in order that he may have a chance to serve the country.

(2). That the terms for the withdrawal and assignment of garrison areas of the Northwestern forces should be revised in accordance with the practical opinions of the Shensi officers.

(3). That while the preliminary withdrawal has been completed, the further withdrawal be postponed until General Chang Hsueh-liang has returned to Sian and addressed his forces.

(4). That the National Government shall protect the patriotic organizations in Sian and assure the personal safety of the persons who work hard for the cause of national salvation.

The circular began with a brief account recalling the events since Dec. 12—the day on which the daring coup was staged in Sian. The six military leaders announced that while they have already been promised that the "national salvation" question will be fully discussed at the C.E.C. plenary session, they want to assure the nation that since the Manchurian incident and the Shanghai war, their only desire is to combat the foreign aggression under a leader. They support General Chiang Kai-shek, they declared. They "asked" General Chiang to "stay" in Sian on Dec. 12 for the sole reason that he might be persuaded to listen to their national salvation policies. When General Chiang approved their plans, they claimed, General Chang Hsueh-liang escorted him back to Nanking. Unexpectedly, they continued, the Nanking authorities, while failing to announce definite measures for national salvation, rushed 40 divisions of troops to the Shensi and Kansu borders. General Chang was deprived of his civil rights, although a special pardon has cancelled his prison term. He has been deprived of his personal liberty, they alleged. These factors could not but make the Northeastern populace doubt the attitude of the National Government. There was no alternative for the Shensi leaders than to send armies to Weinan Area for self-defense although, the manifesto continued, they desire no civil war and hoped to preserve all national strength to combat foreign aggression. They are sincerely looking for national unity and they also are loyal and supporting the leader, they declare. They also pledged their loyalty to General Chang Hsueh-liang and they are "ready to die for the nation." This was concluded with a hope that the C.E.C. plenary session will decide upon definite measures to combat foreign aggression.

Gen. Ma Chan-shan, former Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government and hero of the Nonni River battle in Manchuria, arrived at Tientsin Feb. 7 from Sian via Paoting. The arrival of the Gen. Ma has set at rest the many rumors concerning the ex-Manchurian leader who was named commander of the calvary troops of the rebel forces in Sian. He is reported to have refused the post and hurriedly left the Shensi city for Tungkwan and Chengchow where he proceeded to Tientsin.

Interviewed, at Chengchow Feb. 2, General Ma said that before the outbreak of the mutiny at Sian on Feb. 2nd, the mutineers had nominated him Commander of the Cavalry Units. He declined the offer, being determined not to fight against his fellow countrymen. Hence, when the mutiny broke out on Tuesday, he had to escape in disguise from the city that very night.

JAPANESE SEE REDS BEHIND SECOND MUTINY AT SIAN

The hand of Mao Tze-tung and other Communist leaders was seen Feb. 4 by the *Kokutsu News Agency* behind the Feb. 2 mutiny in Sian. The Communist leaders, the news agency alleged, are planning to make Sian "another Juikin." With Sian as their base, the Reds, according to *Kokutsu*, will next July again invade Shansi.

Commenting on the reported circular telegram sent to Nanking by the Sian generals on Feb. 4, in which four demands are presented to the Central Government, the *Shanghai Mainichi* sees this telegram as proof that there has been no rupture of the alliance between the recalcitrant militarists and the Red Army. The paper points out, in this connection, that the signatories of the telegram agree to discuss all questions pertaining to the problem of national salvation, including the disposition of the Red Army, at the forthcoming Plenary Session of the Kuomintang C.E.C. At the same time it is noted that the telegram was signed only by six high officials, thus indicating that the Communists and radical elements do not favor the position outlined in the document. The last two demands indicate readiness to make concessions to Nanking which the Communists do not favor.

SEVEN NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS TO BE DETAINED FOR TWO MORE MONTHS

A writ authorizing the detention of the seven alleged All-China National Salvation Association leaders for two more months to allow further investigations was handed down by the procuratorate of the Kiangsu High Court in Soochow Feb. 3, according to *Shanghai Evening Post*. The seven leaders, including a woman, were arrested in Shanghai two months ago. In announcing the extension of the detention period, the procuratorate stated that the cases involving the seven defendants are so complicated that the preliminary examinations could not be completed within two months. Pending the indictment and formal trial, they are being held at the Kiangsu Model Prison and given treatment that is said to be better than that received by ordinary prisoners. The seven prisoners are Shen Chung-ju, Sa Chien-li, Wong Chao-shih, lawyers; Li Kung-po, educator; Chang Nai-chi, economist; Tsou Tao-fen, magazine editor; and Miss Sze Liang, woman lawyer. The round-up of the seven alleged leaders of the so-called "popular front" caused much excitement. During the Sian Coup, their immediate release was one of the demands sent to Nanking in exchange for sale return of General Chiang Kai-shek.

Wu Mai former lawyer in Shanghai, was assassinated in Hongkong on Jan. 15, according to *Lih Pao*. Mr. Wu participated in various revolutionary movements. Following the Mukden Incident, he led the students for an attack on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and later for a demonstration against the Executive Yuan for its non-resistance policy.

GEN. FU URGES "THERE SHOULD BE NO INTERNAL STRIFE TO GIVE CHANCE TO INVADERS"

That the enemy of China would jump on the chance as given them by the Sian impasse to renew their aggressive designs on this country was driven home to the minds of the Suiyuan troops in a speech delivered by Gen. Fu Tso-yi at Kweihua Feb. 1. Gen. Fu began by saying that the Suiyuan military headquarters had recently intercepted an order issued by "certain quarters" to Chang Wan-ching, bogus divisional commander of the "Irregulars." After reading the intercepted order, Gen. Fu said, he was further convinced that any internal disorder within the country would be speedily grasped upon by the enemy to further their aggressive activities in this country. Previous successes of "the enemy" in their invasion of Chinese territory, Gen. Fu stated, were brought about more by internal dissension within their country than by "the enemy's" own strength. At the present critical juncture, Gen. Fu emphasized, China should no longer give "the enemy" chance for invasion."

Justice and sacrifice are the only ways to cope with the present national crisis, declared General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner of Shansi, at Taiyuan Feb. 1. General Yen added that those, who are afraid of making sacrifices, are national traitors.

Between 6,000 and 7,000 "Irregulars" have concentrated at Nanhaochan preparatory to launching a general offensive on east Suiyuan, according to reports received at Kweihua Feb. 5. Military supplies are also being rushed from Shangtu to Changpei and Shangyi while 17 planes are being held ready at Shangtu, the base of operations of the "Irregulars." Groups of three or four planes continue reconnoitering flights over east Suiyuan every day.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SUIYUAN DEFENCE CONTINUE TO POUR INTO KWEIHUA

Despite the temporary lull at the Suiyuan front, contributions towards the "comfort fund" for the Suiyuan troops continue to pour into Kweihua from various sources, including $10,792 just recieved by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission from Chinese residents in the South Seas.

A sum of $10,800 donated by overseas Chinese in French Indo-China, Siam and the Philippine Islands for the welfare of the bandit-suppression forces in Suiyuan, received by the Central Overseas Affairs Commission, was remitted Feb. 5 by Chen Shu-jen, Chairman of the Commission, to General Fu Tso-i, Chairman of Suiyuan.

For the sacrifice of five male members during the recent defense against the invaders, a family in Hungkehertu has received $3,500 from the relief commissioners of the Ministry of Finance who arrived at Kweihua to distribute funds and supplies to the Suiyuan inhabitants and troops for the Central authorities. Medical aid to the wounded will range from $10 to $59 each according to the conditions of their injuries. The Catholic missions in Hungkehertu will also be given funds to defray repairs for damages resulting from the recent hostilities.

Another sum of $10,329.16, donated by various quarters in Nanking for the encouragement of the bandit-suppression forces in Suiyuan, was remitted by the Central Finance Committee to General Fu Tso-i, Chairman of Suiyuan, through the Central Bank of China Feb. 3.

The Japanese authorities in Peiping have demanded the Chinese authorities to suppress the activities of the Chinese for the support of the Suiyuan resistance campaign, reported *Lih Pao* Feb. 3.

Liu Kwei-tang, notorious bandit chieftain, has joined the "Irregulars" in northern Chahar, according *Central News* Feb. 4. Liu is now residing in a foreign concession in Tientsin and his movements are being closely watched by the authorities.

DISPUTE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST BANNERS IN SUIYUAN SETTLED

The dispute arising out of the right of succession in East and West Banners as a sequal of the deaths of two ruling princes, has been amicably settled, it was announced at Kweihua Feb. 3. According to the arrangements made by Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of Suiyuan, and the Suiyuan Mongolian Political Council, Chi Tien-ming, civil assistant, will be regent of East Banner while Tu-Er-Cha-Pu, civil assistant to the late Prince Shih, will administer the affairs of the West Banner.

KAWAGOE ARRIVES IN NANKING FOR MONTH'S STAY

Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe arrived at Nanking Feb. 7 from Shanghai for a stay expected to last at least three weeks. During his stay at Nanking, the evnoy is scheduled to confer with Gen. Chang Chun, Foreign Minister. He will also observe the proceedings at the plenary sessions of the Central Executive and the Central Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang opening on Feb. 15.

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, called on Lt.-Gen. Tashiro, commander of the Japanese Garrison in North China Feb. 5. Gen. Sung will return to Peiping on Feb. 15.

A verbal protest was filed Feb. 5 by the Waichiaopu with the Japanese Embassy against the repeated illegal flights of Japanese planes over Tsingtao and against the operation of a secret organ by three Japanese nationals in Chengchow, *Central News* reports.

The Chinese and Mongol authorities in Khatsiner Banner in Ninghsia have absolved themselves of the responsibility of protecting the life and property of the nine Japanese who have refused to leave that province despite repeated protests. Among the nine Japanese are military officers of secret service agents, fliers and radio operators.

TANG SHOU-MIN APPROVES YUKI'S VIEW ON CO-OPERATION

Approval of Finance Minister Toyotaro Yuki's views on the necessity of Sino-Japanese economic co-operation was expressed in a message received by him Feb. 4 from Tang Shou-min, General Manager of the Bank of Communications. In his telegram, felicitating Mr. Yuki on his appointment to head the Treasury, Mr. Tang emphasized that there are many points in the trade relations between the two nations which required readjustment. Economic co-operation between China and Japan, the message said, must be effected "along the lines of mutual existence and prosperity."

Services honoring the memory of the late Marshal Tuan Chi-jui was held on Feb. 9 at the Nippon Industrial Club at Tokyo, under the auspices of the Sino-Japanese Industrialists' Association and the East Asia Cultural Development Society.

SHINJYO PRAISES CHINA'S EFFORTS AT PROMOTING EDUCATION

China's ceaseless efforts at promoting education left the biggest impression on Dr. Shinzo Shinjyo. director of the Shanghai Science Institute, during his 23-day trip of south China. "Visits to Chungshan and Liangnan Universities in Canton left indelible marks on my memory, the aged savant told *Domei* on his return to Shanghai Feb. 5 by the N.Y.K. mv. *Chichibu Maru.* The efforts of the government in promoting education are remarkable," he added. Dr. Shinjyo left Shanghai on Jan. 12 for Foochow, where he discussed with Gen. Chen Yi, provincial chairman, and other officials the creation of a magnetic observatory in the Foochow Scientific Institute.

FORMER PEKING SENATE CHAIRMAN DIES AT TIENTSIN

Li Sheng-to, former Chairman of the Senate of the Peking Government, who had lived in retirement since 1920, died at Tientsin Feb. 4 at the age of 78. A native of Kiukiang, Kiangsi, Mr. Li served as Chinese Minister to Japan from 1895 to 1897, Chinese Minister to Belgium from 1906 to 1909, and was one of the five high Imperial Commissioners to study constitutional governments abroad in 1905. Other high government posts he had held before going into retirement included: Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Director-General of the National Conservancy Bureau.

GENERAL CHIANG GIVEN TWO MORE WEEKS' LEAVE, ARRIVES AT SHANGHAI

General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, arrived in Shanghai by air Feb. 9 from Hangchow to see a bone specialist about his health. It is understood that he has been advised to have a brace made to support the injured part of his back, which continues to cause a little pain. The doctors say that this would have healed more quickly if the Generalissimo had not insisted on overworking during the past few weeks. General Chiang was accompanied by Madame Chiang. They are expected to stay in Shanghai for a few days.

The petition of General Chiang Kai-shek for a fortnight's extension of his sick leave was granted by the Central Political Council at its meeting Feb. 3. After the meeting, the Council despatched a telegram to General Chiang, urging his early return to Nanking.

An X-ray examination of the chest of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at the Hangchow Railway Hospital Feb. 4, revealed that the bruised spot in the 12th rib of his chest has not yet fully healed although the injury was said to be slight. According to Dr. James T. Cheng, attending physician, the Generalissimo should rest more and should stop receiving callers. With good medical care and complete rest. Dr. Cheng said, the Generalissimo will fully recover within a month's time.

General Chiang Kai-shek received Chen Kuo-fu, Chairman of Kiangsu, Feb. 3. Shortly after noon he motored to Mokanshan, accompanied by Madame Chiang. At Mokanshan General Chiang paid homage at the grave of the late General Huang Fu. Accompanied by Madame Chiang, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek visited Wushan and Chihyangshan, two famous scenic spots near Hangchow Feb. 4. They mounted the hills by sedan chairs. General Chiang Kai-shek paid a visit to the Hangchow Flying School at 9 a.m. Feb. 5. After inspecting the work of the school, he returned to his provisional residence at noon.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and several other high government officials, who had lost all their medals and decorations during their detention in Sian Dec. 12 to 25 last, have requested the National Government to re-issue the decorations and medals to him and the other officials concerned.

According to *Shanghai Mainichi* Feb. 6, General Chiang Kai-shek had important interviews with T. V. Soong, H. H. Kung, Chen Kuo-fu, Governor of Kiangsu, and Chu Chia-hua, Governor of Chekiang, for the discussion of the matters in connection with the forthcoming Third Plenary Session of the Kuomintang; especially, during his interview with T. V. Soong on the 4th inst., he stressed the point of the succession to the Presidency of the Executive Yuan, requesting Soong to undertake the post of Minister of Finance and cooperate with Wang Ching-wei, should he refuse to take up the Presidency of the Executive Yuan. On the 5th inst., Dr. H. H. Kung also proceeded to Hangchow and talked over this matter with General Chiang. T. V. Soong, after his interview with General Chiang, visited Wang Ching-wei Feb. 5, transmitting General Chiang's opinions to him, for finding out his intention. Following his interview with Soong, Wang immediately convoked a conference with his 'right hand' men; namely, Koo Meng-yu, Chu Min-yi, Chen Kung-po, and others. With his positive activities in Chinese political circes, Wang has even decided to request his devoted follower, Koo Meng-yu, Secretary-General of the Central Political Council, who has retired from political activities during the past year, and is now staying in Peiping, to join in his activities again, thus attesting to the probable success of Wang Ching-wei's securing the Presidency of the Executive Yuan.

CHANG HSUEH -LIANG RUMORED AS CHAIRMAN OF NORTHWEST POLITICAL COUNCIL

Chang Hsueh-liang arrived in Hangchow in company with W. H. Donald, advisor to General Chiang Kai-shek, on the 2nd. inst. He is staying in the Hsilen Hotel, according to *Shanghai Nippo*, the position of Chang is, as yet, doubtful. However, the current rumor is that he will become the Chairman of the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Political Council, which will be established in the near future.

WANG PAYS BRIEF VISIT TO SHANGHAI, CONFERS WITH T. V. SOONG

Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, arrived at Shanghai from Nanking by airplane at 11.35 o'clock Feb. 5. In the afternoon Mr. Wang received T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, and Ku Meng-yu, former Minister of Railways and now Secretary-General of the C.P.C. Mr. Wang returned to Nanking Feb. 8.

Liu Chi-wen, former Mayor of Canton, was appointed Feb. 2 political Vice-Minister of Audit to succeed Chen Chi-shih.

C.E.C. MEMBERS PREPARE TO ATTEND PLENARY SESSION, CHINESE WRITERS SUBMIT RESOLUTION

Fourteen members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees now in Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces will attend the Third Plenary Session of the C.E.C. in Nanking, leaving for the capital on different dates between Feb. 7 and 13, according to *Central News* Feb. 6. The dispatch from Hongkong states that Gen. Li Tsung-jen and Gen. Huang Hsueh-chu, respectively Pacification Commissioner and Governor of Kwangsi, are scheduled to leave for Nanking Feb. 12. The two Kwangsi leaders will go by plane together with Liu Lu-yin, former chairman of the Central Publicity Department, Li Jen-jen and Huang Chi-lu, reserve C.E.C. members. Those from Kwangtung will come in the following order: Liu Wei-chih, C.E.C. member and Kwangtung Commissioner of Reconstruction, and Vice-Admiral Chen Chak, C.E.C. member and commander of the Tiger Fort, leaving on Feb. 11; and Gen. Yu Han-mou, C.E.C. member and Pacification Commissioner of Kwangtung, Gen. Huang Mu-sung, C.E.C. member and chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government, Tseng Yang-fu, C.E.C. member and Mayor of Canton, and Gen. Liu Chien-chun, C.E.C. member and acting director of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters at Whampoa, leavnig on Feb. 13 by plane.

With the 3rd Plenary Session of the 5th Central Executive Committee to convene shortly, the Eexcuitve Yuan has completed the compilation of General Reports on the work of the Central and local governments for submission to the Session.

The Central Supervisory Committee has decided to hold its third plenary Session on Feb. 16, one day after the convocation of full session of the Central Executive Committee.

Shanghai Mainichi reported Feb. 2 that the delegates from Kwangsi province, Gens. Li Tsung-jen, Huang Hsueh-tsu, Li Ping-sen and Hsiang Han-ping, supported by the delegates from the Northwest, will attack the Central Government for its attitude towards Japan and submit a very strong anti-Japanese resolution.

The question of submitting joint proposals to the 3rd Plenary Session by Hopei, Shantung and Chahar was discussed at a meeting held at Tientsin between General Sung Cheh-yuan and representatives of Shantung and Chahar. The Japanese are now still pressing the Chinese authorities to effect a united front against the Reds.

A joint petition has been submitted to the Nanking by more than 120 Chinese writers in Shanghai, urging for the immediate enforcement of the national salvation plans, according to *Kang Pao*. In the petition, the Central Government was urged to carry out the following plans:

(1). To adopt an independent diplomacy and to ally with Soviet Russia, Britain, America and France.

(2). To divert a possible internal conflict by commencing the resistance against external aggression.

(3). To change the 3rd Plenary Session to the National Salvation Convention.

(4). To release all political prisoners.

According to *Kang Pao* Feb. 2, a great change in Nanking's policy will be effected before March 1. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, will be sent to the various nations to carry out the new "economic" diplomacy of the Nanking Government. Meantime, the organization of the National Economic Council will also be strengthened.

The War-time Economic Department of the National Economic Council held its first meeting at Nanking on Feb. 2. Many noted economic specialists attended the meeting, including Shao Mien-chen, Tung Kwan-yen and others, according to *Shanghai Nippo*. The meeting resolved to set up seven special commissions to plan control of the country's economic life in time of war. The commissions are as follows:

1.—Commission for Financing War Operations,
2.—Commission for Maintaining the Financial Market,
3.—Commission for Food Provisioning,
4.—Commission for the Control of War Industries,
5.—Commission for the Maintenance of Communications,
6.—Commission for the War-time Distribution of Products, and
7.—Commission for Economic Organization in War-time.

FEMININE RULER OF BORDER TRIBESMEN APPEALS FOR HELP TO RESIST ALIEN ENCROCHMENT

A plea for the development of the border territory on the Southwest and resistance against foreign encroachment was made by Miss Kao Yu-chu, the representative of 20,000,000 border tribesmen, in the course of a radio talk over the Station XHHH Feb. 3. The speech, which was given in her native dialect of the Lolo Tribe, was rendered into Chinese by Yu Chieh-tsai, representatives of the Lolo Tribe. The visitor recently arrived at Shanghai from Nanking after having petitioned the Central Government against the continued infringement by the French people on her native land bordering Yunnan, Szechwan and French Indo-China. Miss Kao began by pointing out the regrettable fact that the majority of the Chinese people, while believing that the Chinese nation is only composed of the five tribes, Chinese, Manchus, Mongolians, Mohammedans and Tibetans, are at a loss to know that there also exist on the Southweast border some other tribes worthy of their names. The tribes on the Southwestern border, according to Miss Kao, have been in existence for thousands of years. They have a history as long as that of the Chinese. In ancient times, the Southwestern aborigines had close intercourse with the Chinese and other tribes. However, due to outside influence and secluded geographical position, they are left far behind in culture, education and other fields of human endeavor, and are now therefore considered as outcast. Describing the present situation of the Southwestern frontier the speaker said that the aborigines are scattered on the border regions of Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechwan and Sikang, their member being conservatively estimated at no less than 20,000,000. The land occupied by those tribesmen is fertile and rich in natural resources. It could be turned into an exceedingly important industrial and agricultural center, she believed, if efforts are made to develop the potentialities of the outlying territory. "The tribesmen," she went on, "are very industrious, frugal, brave and law-abiding. They will play an important role in the development of Chinese culture and civilization in the future. And the fact should not be lost sight of the Southwestern frontier also constitutes an vital defence line of the country." Proceeding, Miss Kao paid a high tribute to the Chinese frontier authorities for their efforts in developing the border regions in the Southwest during recent years. She, however, regretted that the lack of national defence has prevented the successful execution of these development projects. Now that China is brought under the control of a unified government, Miss Kao urged, effective efforts should be made to develop the country's border territories and protect them from alien aggression. "We, tribesmen, have shown our loyal support to the Central Government and hope the government will, in turn, take our welfare into consideration and give us a helping hand," she concluded.

TIBETAN TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM SIKONG, INCIDENT AMICABLY SETTLED

The Tibetan troops who advanced into Sikong shortly before the outbreak of the Sian Revolt, have withdrawn from Paiyu, Tehker, Tengku and Shihchu, districts along the Golden Sand River in Sikong, according to an agreement just reached between the Tibetan and Sikong authorities. The amicable settlement of the incident was largely due to the tactics of Gen. Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Sikong who was in Szechwan when the Tibetans marched into the province. To prevent the incident being aggravated, Gen. Liu worked quietly in accordance with the instructions of the Central Government for a political solution. As a result of repeated negotiations between the two parties, the Tibetan invading forces agreed to evacuate the four Sikong districts leaving garrison duties to Gen. Liu's troops. To maintain constant contact with the Tibetan authorities, Gen. Liu has appointed two of his subordinates as resident representatives at Changtu in northern Sikong.

Flax Production to Be Encouraged in Kwangtung Province

Although approximately 35,000 piculs of flax are produced annually in Wuchuan and other districts in Kwangtung, the supply is far from sufficient to meet demand. The Kwangtung Agricultural and Afforestation Bureau has therefore arranged with the Kwangtung Provincial Bank for the extension of loans up to $300,000 to encourage the farmers in planting flax. Ku Kwei-fan, Vice-Director of the Bureau, has been specially despatched to the producing area to organize a production cooperative society and make arrangements for the loans.

Commander-in-Chief Asks for Mitigation of Sentence in Case of Murdered Seaman

Reduction, in view of extenuating circumstances, of the death sentence passed by the Amoy District Court on Li Tien, the boatman who threw an American seaman, Eric Carl Hagen, of the U.S.S. *Tulsa*, overboard when the latter attacked him under the influence of liquor, has been requested by the Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, in a communication to the Amoy Municipal Government through the American Consulate Feb. 6. The request was referred to the Amoy District Court for consideration, as the boatman has filed an appeal against the District Court's sentence.

Americans Are Still Puzzled Over Sian Episode

(Christian Century, Chicago)

After two weeks of imprisonment in the hands of the former warlord of Manchuria, Chang Hsueh-liang, the generalissimo of China's central government, Chiang Kai-shek, has been returned intact to Nanking. What agreements were reached, what ransom paid during the hectic negotiations at Sianfu neither China nor the rest of the world knows. And the general air of mystery which hung over the whole affair only deepened when Chiang's captor flew back to Nanking with him, where both captive and captor published profuse apologies for the parts which they had been taking in a drama which had shaken the Far East. While speculation continues as to what really happened at Sianfu, why it happened, and what it will lead to, the abduction of Chiang Kai-shek has already served to prove the importance of the role which the Nanking commander now occupies in oriental affairs. It cannot be denied that Chiang's rise to power was accomplished by terrible slaughter. In his operations against "communist" elements in China—a term which sometimes seemed to mean, as in the case of labor unions, not much more than those elements not easily brought into subjection to Chiang's dictatorship—the Nanking leader proceeded with a cold ruthlessness that cost tens, and probably hundreds, of thousands of lives. At whatever cost, however, Chiang today actually holds power. And the events of recent weeks have shown that he is the only man now in sight who can hold China under control. While the tension in China was at its peak, and Russia and Japan were accusing each other of responsibility for the kidnaping, Moscow gave out a statement in which, according to Harold Denny, "while deploring Chiang's anti-communist stand," the Soviet government said it had "observed benevolently his progress in unifying China." Since Chiang's unifying progress had been gained largely by killing communists, Mr. Denny's paper, the *New York Times*, thought this statement from Moscow rather funny. So, on its face, it was. Nevertheless, Moscow was not without justification. A China without Chiang just now would be a China in chaos. A China in chaos would be a Far East in upheaval. A Far East in upheaval would probably mean a Russia in war. That is why Moscow observes Chiang "benevolently."

(The Nation, N.Y.)

The terms on which Chiang Kai-shek was released can only be surmised from susbequent political developments at Nanking, but it is probable that they were not unfavorable to the anti-Japanese faction. Chang Hsueh-liang's sensational journey to Nanking has all the appearances of a face-saving gesture by a man who had obtained his demands by rather dubious tactics. The best indication that the settlement may have included a commitment for a firmer stand against Japanese aggression is to be found in the fact that the negotiations were carried out by T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance, who is known to be strongly anti-Japanese and is being mentioned as the next Premier. It happens that Soong is the one man in China who can command support from both Nanking and the opposition. As a brother-in-law of Chiang Kai-shek, he is tied by unbreakable family bonds to the present ruling clique. His sister, Mme. H. H. Kung, is credited with being the power behind the Nanking throne. At the same time he has the prestige of having served in the left Hankow government in 1927, and is the only member of the Soong family who has kept on friendly terms with his elder sister, Mme. Sun Yat-sen, the chief spokesman of the left opposition. Soong is an exceptionally able man and is known to harbor ambitions for national leadership. If China is to achieve a genuine united front against Japan, he is the logical leader.

(New Republic, N. Y.)

The last week's developments in China were of a sort that the Occidental mind finds hard to believe, and almost impossible to understand. The kidnaped Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek suddenly returned to Nanking accompanied by his kidnaper, Chang Hsueh-liang. The kidnaper seemed eager for severe punishment because of his crime; the kidnapee blamed himself for falling into the trap and was therefore inclined to deal lightly with General Chang. In one breath we are told that never was Chiang so popular with the Chinese masses, and that he is likely to be superseded as dictator. Conflicting interpretations of the kidnaping continued to fly about: it was inspired by Soviet Russia, it was inspired by Japan, it was a purely mercenary enterprise, it was the sudden irresponsible action of an opium addict, it was arranged by Chiang himself in order to record a hostility to Japan that could not be uttered diplomatically from Nanking. Of these five explanations the fourth perhaps fits the facts better than the others. In any case, the incident has not materially affected the overwhelming issue in the Far East: Japan's slow but implacable march across the Asiatic littoral.

THE CLEVER CHINESE AVOID CIVIL WAR

Providence, R. I. Bulletin

Son of Feng Yu-hsiang Serves in Kwangsi Army

The Shanghai *Nichi-Nichi*, Jan. 26, reported that Feng Heng-kuo, eldest son of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, is serving in the Kwangsi Army. The son of the "Christian General" studied in England and on his return to China was sent to Kwangsi by his father to become a rank-and-file soldier. At present he is in command of a company of artillery.

National Government Honors Aw Boon-Haw With Tablet

In recognition of his $120,000 donation for building the Amoy Prison, the National Government Jan. 30 decided to confer upon Aw Boon-haw, Chinese millionaire in Singapore, a tablet with the inscription "Benevolence Toward Criminals." The award for Mr. Aw was recommended by the Ministry of Justice and was approved by the Legislative Yuan.

Catholic Missionaries Remain at Posts in North-West

The Agentia Lumen reports that a number of Catholic missionaries are remaining in the north-west despite recent developments, and that those who evacuated did so because of age or infirmity. The Apostolic Delegation in Peiping received letters recently from Bishop P. Vanni, Vicar Apostolic of Sian, and from Monsignor F. Pasini, the Prefect Apostolic of Sanyuan, Shensi.

Bishop Vanni reports that ten priests, including two Chinese, are still at their posts in his Vicariate and that eight foreign and five Chinese priests are still occupying their various stations in the Red areas.

Japanese Comment on Present and Future of Chinese Finance

Discussing the present and the future of Chinese finance, the *Shanghai Nippo* Feb. 4 commented:—"The policy of the Chinese Government towards financial reform contains the following points:

"(1) *The policy of raising foreign loans.*—This policy will reduce China to become a perpetual colony of other powers. Despite the opposition of the people, the Chinese Government has de facto carried out this policy.

"(2) *The policy of issuing national loans.*—This policy is aimed at the absorption of the capital of the Chinese people. In other words, the Chinese Government has, through this means, exploited the flesh and blood of its own people.

"(3) *The policy of selling national products to other countries.*—Since the nationalization of silver, the Chinese Government has sold a large quantity of silver to other countries for obtaining foreign capital, and has also prepared to sell its agricultural and mineral products to others, after its monopolistic purchase of these products.

"The first point contains the possibility of a financial panic. The second policy obviously leads to the hampering of internal development. As regards the third point, owing to the richness of natural resources in China, the danger involved is, as yet, not apparent; but the concentrated collection of agricultural products will have a very bad effect on the Chinese rural villages: while the exploitation of the natural resources is rather limited in scope.

"All these defects attest to the deficiency of the economic policy, adopted by the Chinese Government. The continued issuance of national loans is, by no means, a fundamental measure in coping with present financial conditions. Therefore, we decide to draw a determining conclusion that the Chinese Government will never stabilize its finance, unless it comes into cooperation with Japan."

Elevation of Sino-Belgian Legations to Be Effective in March

The mutual elevation of the status of the Chinese Legation in Brussels and the Belgian Legation in Nanking will be effective in March, according to information from diplomatic quarters in Nanking. Dr. Louis Ngao-siang Tchou, Chinese Minister to Belgium, may be replaced while Baron Jules Guillaume, Belgian Minister to China, now on home leave, is not returning to his China post.

Special Trains Rush Rice to Kwangtung

In order to rush shipments of Hunan rice to relieve the accute food shortage in Kwangtung, special freight cars were placed at the disposal of the dealers by the Canton-Hankow Railway administration this week, according to information from the Ministry of Railways.

Huge Gransary System to Be Constructed by Agricultural Credit Bureau

A 10-year Plan has been drawn up by the Agricultural Credit Bureau under the Ministry of Industry, for the construction of a comprehensive granary system, adequate for the storage of 200 million piculs of rice and other cereals. Large granaries are being built at Wuhu in Anhwei, Nanchang in Kiangsi, Changsha, and Hankow. Construction work will be completed in the summer.

Serious Food Shortage in Chinghai

Indicative of the acute food shortage in Chinghai (Kokonor), all restaurants in Sining have suspended business on account of the soaring cost of rice and flour.

Japanese Post Office Supplies Cheaper Stamps for Own Nationals

A so-called Postal Agency has been opened on the *Shanghai Maru* and *Nagasaki Maru* for the convenience and benefit of the Japanese residents in Shanghai.

Japanese stamps will be hereafter used instead of Chinese stamps. The senders have only to spend three cents instead of paying five cents for a Chinese stamp, the *Sin Wen Pao* of Feb. 4 stated.

Indian Scholar Lectures at Nanking on "Politics and Personalities"

The first noted Indian to visit the Chinese capital in many years, Dr. Pkodanda Rao Carnegie Fellow at Yale University, arrived in Nanking from Peiping Feb. 4 for a short visit, later coming to Shanghai to continue his lecture tour. Recognized as an authority on Indian political affairs, Dr. Rao has been lecturing in the United States during the past year and a half. He is a member of the Servants of India, an organization engaged in political activities in India. The Indian scholar spoke on "Politics and Personalities of India" at the University of Nanking and later was the guest of Dr. T. T. Li, Director of the Intelligence Department of the Foreign Office, at the International Club.

Big Improvement Plans for Canton-Hankow Railway Line

To improve the passenger and freight services and to prevent further accidents along the line, the Canton-Hankow Railway Administration has decided to make immediately thorough and fundamental reorganizations of the line. The program will require two years to complete and will entail a total expenditure of £31,000 and $900,000.

Preliminary measures for the construction of a railway linking Hunan and Kwangsi provinces were decided upon at a recent conference in Nanking between the Ministry of Railways and Dr. Ma Chun-wu, president of the Kwangsi University, who represented the Kwangsi provincial government.

New Railway Extension Planned by Shantung Authorities

Plans for the construction of the Tsinan-Liaocheng extension of the Kiao-tsi railway were discussed at a meeting last week between Gen. Han Fu-chu, chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government and Keh Kwang-ting, managing-director of the Kiao-tsi line, who arrived in Tsinan Feb. 4 from Tsingtao. The project will be started following the completion of the Chengtu-Chungking railway, the Nanking-Chuchow railway and the Paoshan extension of the Kiao-tsi line, according to Mr. Keh. This is necessitated by the fact that the engineers of the railway have been transferred to the aforesaid lines to assist in the construction work. The funds for the new Tsinan-Liaocheng extension will be raised jointly by the Kiao-tsi railway administration and the Shantung Provincial Government while the Ministry of Railways is expected to lend financial assistance as the work proceeds.

China Imports Huge Quantity of Railway Material

According to Customs statistics, China imported railway equipment from Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Germany, Belgium and Czechoslovakia to the value of $45,000,000 last year. Of this total, rail purchases were valued at $14,870,000.

"Flying Express" Train Service Between Shanghai and Hangchow

A "Flying Express" train service between Shanghai and Hangchow on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line, is expected to be inaugurated about the middle of March. A test run was made on the "Flying Express" from Shanghai to the Lakeside city Feb. 5. The entire trip was completed in about three hours, which clips one hour and five minutes from the regular schedule.

Huainan Railway Orders New Locomotives in Czechoslovakia

To relieve the shortage of rolling stock caused by the increasing volume of freight traffic, the Huainan Railway Administration has placed an order for eight new locomotives and 300 freight cars from Czechoslovakia.

Nanking Police Investigate Wounding of Miss Elizabeth Knatchbull-Hugessen

Investigations are being conducted by the Nanking metropolitan gendarmes and police concerning the mystery which surrounded the wounding of Miss Elizabeth Knatchbull-Hugessen, daughter of the British Ambassador to China, by a stay bullet on February 2 when she was out riding outside the Hopingmen. A representative of the Foreign Office called on the British Ambassador to inquire after Miss Knatchbull-Hugessen's condition and was told that she had already recovered from the wound, which was a superficial one on her right forehead.

Serge Rubenstein and Miss Gloria Seiter—Romance vs. Professional Interest

Reports last week that Serge Rubenstein, an international banker, had eloped with Miss Gloria Seiter, a dancer at Ciro's, Shanghai, had their corollary by the arrival of the pair in Japan, but Mr. Rubenstein denied any elopement and declared that his interest was entirely professional.

Interviewed by the press at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo Feb. 6, where M. Rubenstein, the blonde dancer and her mother registered after their arrival from Kobe, he declared that he was "embarassed" by the rumors regarding their trip. "I intend," he said, "to take Miss Seiter to Europe and make her one of the world's greatest dancers." Tokyo messages indicated that after a stay of several weeks in Japan, Miss Seiter, will proceed to the United States. Mr. Rubenstein, who is the managing director of the Chosen Corporation, will go to Korea for an inspection of properties owned by his concern.

Efficiency Tests for Provincial Commissioners to Be Carried Out

For the enhancement of administrative efficiency in the various provinces, a set of draft regulations governing the examination of provincial commissioners has been adopted by the Executive Yuan and will be promulgated by the National Government following ratification by the Central Political Council.

China's Dilemma—The Anti-Communist Suppression Campaign and the "United Front"

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟長珠)

BESIDES the problem of "Dictatorship or Democracy" (see *The Review* of Feb. 6), which is already a hard nut for the Chinese to crack, there is another problem which also taxes the ability and far-sightedness of the Chinese leaders and statesmen, and which the Third Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang have to tackl- and decide in one way or the other. That is the "Chinese communist problem."

The Anti-Communist Suppression Campaign

Since the split between the Nanking and Wuhan governe ments, and since the revolt in 1927 of several subordinate commanders, mostly connected with the Kuomintang 20th Army, and the establishment of a Soviet form of government at the town of Juikin (located in an inaccessible mountainous section of Kiangsi) the communist problem has been a most formidable problem to the Central Government. In his "Manifesto to the Chinese People," and the other, "Manifesto to the Kuomintang Members," General Chiang said:

> ". . . . but the communists have tried to alienate us (members of the Kuomintang) from each other . . . . The communists had their own methods of pursuing the Revolution . . . . At the outset of the northern expedition, the communists voiced their objections, because they wished to have the Kuomintang completely under their control. They disregarded the misery of the people along the Yangtsze Valley and waited until conditions became so tense that they could mobilize their troops . . . . The communists began calling strikes as a hindrance to our military campaign . . . . The communists then changed their tactics . . . . and tried to undermine the party organization . . . . I was placed in a position where I had to fight not only the militarists and imperialists, but also the communists and all other wicked and nefarious forces . . . ."

So, almost for the past ten solid years, the anti-communist campaign had been going on, first in the Province of Kiangsi, and then in the North West and many other places. Many five divisions of the central troops had been despatched to the "front"; and millions of the national revenues had been appropriated to finance the "campaign." Even in the time when China was at war with Japan, it did not have the effect of bringing about a peace in the country.

Some of the Consequences

With such bad impressions of the communists in mind, and with such campaign in full swing, one could easily imagine some of the consequences. First: the Kuomintang looks upon the communists as bitter enemies, so it is openly anounced that unless the communists are suppressed, there would be no way to resist the foreign aggression. That is: "In order to resist the foreign aggression from out side, we must first pacify the conditions within." This necessarily has much to do with China's policy towards Japan; or China's resistance against the aggression. For under such circumstances, what China could do would be: either, on one hand, China had to adopt more conciliatory policy towards Japan by accepting some of their demands, and on the other, China must go on with the suppression campaign; or, China has to resist the Japanese aggression on one hand, and to fight with the communists on the other. While in the former case, China had to adopt a more peaceful and "weak" policy with Japan, in the latter case, it would give rise to a clamor that China was at war "within and without!"

Secondly, such policy and such campaign necessarily had much to do with China's Russia policy. One school of Chinese opines that the Chinese communist problem is so closely related with the problem of "joining" with Soviet Russia that without settling that first, it is "most inadvisable" to take up the second. This explains why the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Russia has proved to be only an ordinary affair in accordance with the usual international usage, and nothing more significant has followed; and that even up to the present, no Sino-Soviet commercial treaty has ever been signed, not to speak of the other more useful and significant agreements, such as "Sino-Russo Non-Aggression Pact," "Sino-Russo Mutual Defensive Alliance," etc.

It will be of great interest for us to sum up some of the Chinese arguments against China's allying herself with Soviet Russia: Historically, they say, China and Russia allied with each other no less than three times in the past: First during the Taiping Rebellion; China at war with the "allies" (Great Britain and France) when Russia promised to supply China with munitions and to effect the withdrawal of the allied troops, but such promises were only "empty promises." Second: the "Li-Lobanov Convention"; and third: the admission of the communists to the Kuomintang under Dr. Sun Yat-sen's regime. So, they argue, in the first, the result was a "great harm" to China; in the second, "more harm than good;" and in the third; "some good but not without harm." "Such historical facts are sufficient for our reference," and "it is a sufficient warning to those who blindly urge a Sino-Russian Alliance," they argue. (For details, see *The Nation*, Vol. 5, No. 1., a special article on "Alliance with Russia.")

To them, the question, Whether or not China should make an alliance with Russia at present time? should be answered definitely in the negative for four reasons:

First: Inasmuch as both China and Russia are in the period of internal economic reconstruction, their policy should be essentially one of defensive policy as the fundamental basis. It would be difficult for China and Russia to reach the "common object" unless both of them first strengthened their national power.

Secondly: Inasmuch as the Chinese communist activities are directed and instigated by the Third Internationale, which is under the control of Moscow, "what is the use to be an ally with Russia when the Chinese communists are not yet disarmed?"

Thirdly: Due to lack of means of communications, China and Russia could not fight shoulder-to-shoulder, so "no success could be achieved through the alliance."

Fourthly: Due to the conclusion of the Japan-German Alliance and the Russo-French Mutual Assistance Pact, Russia had to devote more attention to the western "frontier," rather than the eastern borders. "China could make such an alliance with Russia only when Germany abandons her aggression in Russia." etc.

So when to ally with Russia, her nearest neighbor, is "full of difficulties," and appears "most inadvisable" to do so, China begins to place more confidence in herself; this gives rise to many theories of "self-isms"—self-reliance, self-salvation, etc., which, when put in another way, might well mean "isolation."

The Theory of "United Front"

Such policy and such campaign went on as usual until the night of December 12, when the "Sian Revolt" broke out and when a "united front program" was reported to have been presented to the Generalissimo for his consideration. Out of the "eight demands'" (see *The Review*, January 2, p. 151), the first provided: "Reorganize the Nanking Government and admit all parties to share the joint responsibility for saving the nation;" and the second provided: "stop all kinds of civil wars." The rebels further demanded that "a practical proposal for an anti-Japanese United Front' should be adopted." They claimed that the "Reds had offered to put their army completely under General Chiang's command, and allegedly had offered to place their Soviet-controlled areas under the control of the Government, if this could be accompanied by a reorganization of the National Government at Nanking in the direction of a more democratic set-up and the adoption of a strong anti-Japanese policy. In short, the demand was that "the Chinese should cease killing Chinese, while the nation was being gradually dismembered by Japan." (see *The Review*, Jan. 2, p.149). This may sum up what is known as the theory of "united front;" or "people's front movement" in China.

The Advocates of the Theory—The Opinion of Chinese Intelligentzia

Although the theory of the united front was made known after the Sian Revolt, it must be pointed out that several years ago, some outspoken Chinese observers and writers had already advocated and proposed to do the same. In his article on "If I Were General Chiang Kai-shek" (see the *Independent Review*, No. 35, p.5), the late Dr. Ting Ven-kiang, a famous geologist, and former mayor of Greater Shanghai, pointed out that during the then existing situation (when Japan bombarded Shanhaikwan), he would take "three steps" and one of them was "to conclude an armistice with the communists," and said *inter alia*:

> "Thirdly; I would immediately talk terms with the communists for an armistice, the only condition being that during the period when China is resisting the Japanese invasions, neither side (meaning the Central Government and the communists) should attack each other. Should the communist party not agree to these terms, and should there be no possibility of having an armistice with the communists, then the provincial authorities of Kwangtung, Fukien, Hupeh and Kiangsi should be instructed to effect an encirclement. Although it may not be possible to exterminate the trouble altogether, at least it is possible to confine the communists in one district, so that during the period when China is resisting the Japanese aggression, the communists would not be able to do any destructive works behind . . . . China and Russia have already restored their diplomatic relations, so the situation is different from that of last year . . . . For the sake of resistance, it is preferable to come to an armistice with the Chinese communists, rather than to conclude a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia . . . . This could easily be understood . . . ."

This article was written about four years ago when the "capital" of the Soviet government in China (Juikin) was not yet captured by the Central Government, and when the Chinese communists had not yet changed their policy; yet, our learned scientist and outspoken writer had already advocated and proposed to have an "armistice" with the communists, so that the Government would devote itself to the foreign aggression.

While the Chinese papers are quite silent over this important problem, our foreign contemporaries are more outspoken than we are; and, in the interest of our readers, we may quote a few of them:

In an editorial on "Sian Settlement?," the Shanghai *Evening Post and Mercury* (dated Jan. 27, p.10) said, " . . . . yet if the Reds (Chinese) are no longer Reds in any essential of profession or practice, it should be possible to achieve much-needed peace on a basis of satisfactory guarantees . . . ." In another, the *North China Daily News*, generally known as the most conservative British paper in Shanghai, also opined that: ". . . . If there can be obtained from the accredited communist leaders some clear interpretations of recent offers of cooperation, and such interpretation is not inconsistent with the principle already mentioned, it may be equiped with a powerful instrument for finally securing the complete unity of the people . . . ." (January 4, p.16). Such are the supporters of the "United Front" theory.

The Opponents of the Theory

But there are opponents of the theory of united front. Wang Ching-wei in his first speech after his return to China delivered at the Memorial Service on Jan. 18, made bitter criticism of the "people's front," and in commenting on the report that the Chinese communists have expressed their intention of repentance, asked: "Is this reliable?" "Is there any guaranty?" He then went on to say that during the First National Assembly of the Kuomintang Delegates in 1924, the Chinese communists made solemn promises that they joined the Kuomintang in order to further the People Revolution, but, Mr. Wang said, they soon broke their promises. Continuing, he said, "we all remember that during the hostilities ('Sino-Japanese) in the Shanghai-Woosung area, no sooner had the Government transfered troops from Kiangsi to reenforce our troops at the front then the communist-bandits immediately launched a violent attack on Kanchow (south Kiangsi). During the hostilities of Kuopeikow (the pass along the Great Wall) when the Government transferred reenforcements from the Yangtze River, the communist-bandits captured Fuchow and attached Nanchang, etc." Concluding he said that, "such being their ideas, what reason is there for us to believe that their manifestation is genuine and lasting? Such painful experiences in the past cannot but arouse our attention . . . ." Such are the attacks on the "united front."

The Chinese Communists Through the Eyes of Foreign Journalists

But Mr. Wang, in the course of his speech, made some significant expressions when he mentioned the fact that "the people's front is now in existence in France, but the main condition of that front is that no party is armed. There is one government, and there is only one national army." So we are justified to interpret that Mr. Wang really agrees with the United Front, but on condition that the communists abolish their "regional government" and "disarm" themselves. So the whole question—complicated and difficult as it is—may be simplified and reduced to two questions, namely:

(1) Are the communists willing to abolish their communist principles?
(2) Are the communists willing to abolish their Soviet form of government in any part in China, and to disarm themselves completely?

As we did not have any contact with the communists, and we did not have any chance to interview the communist leaders, we could only answer these questions by quoting what has been reported by some keen observers.

Edgar Snow, correspondent of the *London Daily Herald*, probably is the only foreign journalist who activally went to the Chinese communist districts and who stayed there for four months, and who, as he claimed, had interviewed many communist leaders. In writing his impressions, he said:

> "In conversation with various Soviet functionaries I was assured that the Soviet government might agree to change the name of the Soviets, as well as that of the Red Army. On the latter's banners already the inscription has been altered from 'Workers and Peasants Red Army' to 'Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Vanguard Red Army.' It has been suggested in informal 'Red-White' talks that the Soviet districts might change their name to the 'experimental area' or 'Special Administrative Districts.' Generally there seems to be a willingness among the communists to make such changes in nomenclature as might facilitiate an agreement, but not fundamentally affect the independent role of the communist party and the Red Army. The communists evidently will not insist upon representation in the Cabinet of the proposad 'democratic republic.' They would be prepared to submit to its discipline. The point of universal suffrage would perhaps not be insisted upon. But a central demand would be the guarantee of civil liberties of the rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly, and the release of political prisoners. The communist party, I was also assured by Chairman Mao, would be willing to agree not to organize mass movements opposed to the principles of the National Salvation United Front, and not to promote "class struggle'." (See *The Review*, November 21, p.421).

In another report, "It is stated on the authority of the Provincial Chairman of the Province that the Red leaders are willing to sacrifice their communist principles, and to join up with Central Government in putting up a strong resistance to Japanese aggression." (see *North China Daily News*, Jan. 18, p. 5). Further, "reports from missionary and other sources confirm that the communists are manifesting discipline, an inclination toward the capitalistic type of law and order, and willing to come within the National Government's fold" (See the *Shanghai Evening Post* and *Mercury*, Jan. 27, p. 10).

No Confusion, But Simplification of the Problem Demanded

From this general review of the Chinese communist problems, as so far expressed by the government officials, Chinese intelligentzia, foreign observers, etc., it seems to us that there is general confusion, rather than simplification, of this problem among the Chinese.

First: To suppress the Chinese communists and to ally with Soviet Russia are entirely two different things, and one should not be confused with the other. China might be very anti-communist, but China might well go on to ally herself with the Soviet Russia, if the situation demands so. France is by no means pro-communist; yet, France concluded a "mutual assistance agreement" with Russia. When she did so, she never thought about the many "dangers" ahead from the communists nor the Third Internationale. So China must not be under illusion that the two are one, and China must not think that to cultivate deeper diplomatic relations with Russia at the present time is the "poorest policy" 下策, as they used to say and believe.

Secondly: In discussing this communist problem, the Chinese leaders usually express their great concern over the issue of "allying" 聯共 and "addmitting" 容共 the communists. To us, the problem could be simplified and solved without involving this issue; nor the issue of "re-marrying" between the Kuomintang and the communist party after a "divorce." Why not regard the communist praty, after having agreed to abolish their regional government and to disarm themselves, as simply one of the ordinary political parties under the democractic form of government? Again, let it be understood that to let them be one of the political parties in the country should not be confused with the "allying" nor "admitting" of the communists. This may be one of the ways to solve this problem where satisfactory arrangements could be reached, if no other better arrangement is in sight.

Thirdly: In discussing this problem, the Chinese people used to think of the problem in terms of the past. Let us decide the problem in the light of the present time. A change of time necessarily involves a change of policy. To discuss the problem in the light of what had happened ten years ago is only to complicate the problem.

In conclusion, we hope very sincerely that, on one hand, the Chinese communists would agree to abolish their regional government, and to disarm completely, and, in addition, to observe what we call the "constitutional morality": that is: toleration of the majority; submission of the minority and good sportsmanship in playing politics; and on the other, the Central Government will exercise more leniency, giving the communists a chance to be good citizens again. Such is apparently the problem before the National and the Kuomintang Conference in Nanking; and such is our suggested solution.

Nanking, Feb. 7, 1937.

Eucharistic Congress at Manila Comes to an End with Huge Parade

The Eucharistic Congress at Manila came to an end Feb. 7 and hundreds of delegates returning to Canada are due to pass through Shanghai end of this week.

Thousands of Catholics representing all races of mankind marched down Dewey Boulevard in the solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament Feb. 7. An estimated 500,000 persons, including 200,000 marchers, passed through Manila's Luneta in the greatest religious spectacle in the history of the Far East. Bishops, cardinals, business men, stenographers, senators and newsboys alike joined in the devout march; for more than two hours, the procession streamed northward toward the Luneta, where the pilgrims assembled to hear the personal blessing of the Pope, broadcast from Vatican City.

Flags of 52 nations fluttered above the liturgical division of the procession. Denis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia and Papal Legate to the Congress, joined the Liturgical division, which included bishops, archishops, abbots, Vicars-General, Cardinals, Papal Knights, censer-bearers, Monsignors, seminarians, priests regular and seclar, altar boys, and brotherhoods.

Why the Chinese Can Not Be Punctual

BY T. S. YOUNG

OF THE many criticisms made by foreign critics against the Chinese people, one which I find it difficult to refute is that we do not set any value upon our time. We have been criticised that we can not be punctual in keeping our business and social engagements, and that we are in the habit of using the word "about" to qualify the time. Many of our foreign friends have frequently complained of the waste of time in waiting upon Chinese business men, for when they are asked to wait a few minutes, that few minutes may be easily stretched into a few hours.

Is it true that time does not have any value for us? As a matter of fact, we, in common with many other peoples, have also such popular proverbs as "Time waits for no man" and "An inch of time is worth just as much as an inch of gold." When we make business calls on our friends, we always end the interviews with many apologies for taking up their precious time. When we write to our friends, we usually begin the letter with "it is unthinkable that the time should pass so quickly like a flying arrow." And in schools, our pedagogues never fail to remind their students of the old saying that if they do not value their precious time and apply themselves dilligently to studies when they are young, their repentance will not be of any avail to them in their old age. All these bear testimony to the fact that we are not totally untutored and unacquainted with the value of time.

But we are philosophically-minded people. We believe that we need not hurry ourselves too much to do anything, for we have always had plenty of time at our disposal. We must take our life easy, that we may not cut short our life by unnecessarily using up our energy and strength. Besides, we also believe that a gentleman must act leisurely so as to keep up the gentlemanly poise and manner. We are not totally oblivious of the virtue of punctuality, but we have many other things to consider first. We wish to be self-important, to keep our "face" and to uphold our false pride; and in doing these things, we sometimes have to ignore the virtue of punctuality.

We, of course, try to keep ourselves informed of the time by carrying a watch in our pocket, but we do not trouble ourselves by keeping the watch to tell us the correct time, for an approximate time will be quite sufficient for our purpose. When we make inquiry as to the time, we will be perfectly satisfied when we are told of an approximate time. In our daily conversations, we very seldom give an exact time in making our appointments, and when we say "about three o'clock," it may mean a difference of half-an-hour in either way.

The Gospel of Leisureliness

When we go anywhere on foot, we must walk in slow and stately gaits and without over-exerting ourselves, for only the manual workers would walk on hurriedly and in double-quick paces. All the gentlemen have plenty of time at their disposal, and then why should they run like a galloping horse? When we board or alight from the trams or the trains, we equally must not be precipitate in our movements. We do not care if our tardiness would hold up the trams or the trains. We are patient and tolerant, and try always and all times to keep up the gentlemanly poise and manner. We find enjoyment in partaking of a 20-course dinner, in sipping tea and in taking a bath, and can not think of economizing our time in seeking these enjoyments. It is not infrequent that many of us should spend a whole afternoon and evening in first sipping tea at a tea-house, then taking a big dinner at a restaurant, and finally having a hot bath at a public bath-house.

When we call on our business friends, we never complain of the time wasted by being kept and forgotten in a waiting room. And when our business friends visit us, we play the same tricks upon them by keeping them waiting as long as possible. For every business man must pose as a man of many activities, and as such, he must be excused for his not being punctual in keeping his appointments. A directors' meeting can never be held at the appointed time, for the directors are all supposed to be men of many activities. In order to show their self-importance, they try to be tardy in attending the meeting and keep the others waiting for them. When the last director shows up and the meeting is called to order, it will be always one or two hours behind the appointed time. It will be even more difficult to hold a stockholders' meeting on time, for no one can tell when sufficient stockholders will turn up to constitute a quorum.

Tardiness in Social Engagements

We are equally tardy in keep our social engagements. A dinner given at six o'clock as plainly stated on the invitation may not be had until two or three hours later. The larger the number of guests we invite, the longer we have to wait. Each guest keeps his own time vastly different from that of others,' and shows up in accordance with his caprice. Be sides, every one likes to appear as a man of self-importance, too busy to be punctual in keeping a social engagement. Therefore, in attending a dinner party, it is always advisable to take some refreshments first, so that one will not feel the pinch of hunger when one is kept waiting and waiting for the tardy appearance of the last guest.

Our old-fashioned business men do not keep office hours. They work, eat and sleep in the same office every day, every month and every year. They start to work right after rising from bed; they eat, seek recreations, take naps and discuss Confucius' philosophies between the tasks; and they will not consider the work for the day done until after they crawl back to bed. So throughout the day, they are on and off their work intermittently. They can not reconcile themselves to the new idea of keeping office hours, for they believe that to cram all the daily work to be done into six short hours will entail too heavy a strain and too much hurry on the office workers. As we want to take our life easy, so many of us are still following the old way of doing our business.

American Hustle Fails to Appeal to Chinese

The hustle and bustle of American life can never appeal to the taste of our people. When a Chinese visits New York City and stands at Times Square, he will be very much shocked to see the New Yorkers, between office hours, walking along the streets double-quick pace as if they were pursued by some evil spirits, and flocking to the automats to devour their lunch while standing, and after office hours, rushing to the subways, as if the tardy persons would be left behind unaccommodated. If our people should be called to live such a life, a few of them would possibly get a nervous breakdown before one week is out, while many others would decidedly lose their head when such a whirlpool of life is going round them.

Since we are not punctilious, we do not care if our steamers and trains can be operated in accordance with their printed schedules. The sailing schedules of our steamers are just for the sake of form only, while the time-tables of many of our railways are equally unreliable. Take the best administered, the Shanghai-Nanking Railway for instance. I have been more than once the dupe of its time-table. On New Year's Eve, I went to Soochow by the local train, which left the North Station at 6.20 p.m. and was scheduled to arrive at Soochow by 9.15 p.m. Previously I had written to my Soochow relative informing him of my forthcoming visit. My relative arranged everything for my convenience, and invited me to stay with him during my visit. For some reason or other, the train was delayed on the way, and did not arrive at Soochow until twenty-five minutes behind the schedule. My relative and his family waited for me until 9.30 p.m., and when I did not show up as promised, they retired under the impression that I had been detained in Shanghai. When I finally reached my relative's house, its doors were closed upon me. Being a stranger, I had great difficulty in finding a decent hotel to put up at; and I had a very unpleasant night.

Trains That Do Not Run on Schedule

We do not raise a hue and cry over the running-behind-the schedule trains, for a delay of half-an-hour or even several hours will not make a big difference to us, when many of us can spend a whole afternoon in sipping tea and a whole evening in taking a bath. We can console ourselves by saying that they are anyway much more speedy than the sailing boats and stage-coaches. Generally, we do not expect the operations of our trains to be in accordance with the schedule, and it would be a surprise to us, if they should sometimes manage to arrive and depart on time. We consider ourselves very fortunate in being able to make use of this rapid means of transportation, for we know fully well that in many other places, our people have to spend a whole afternoon in travelling a short distance of ten miles by either taking a rowing boat or riding on horse-back. The distance of about 193 miles between Shanghai and Nanking can now be covered in 4 hours and 48 minutes through the operation of a new Express. Our people are bragging of its speed and calling it a Flying Express. I wonder what would be their impression if they should be acquainted with the fact that stream-lined trains in other countries can boast of a speed of more than 100 miles per hour.

Punctuality is one of the many things now being propagated by the New Life Movement. It is doubtful if this propagation can cause some revolutionary changes in the habits and thoughts of our people. So long as we place a premium on our self-importance, on our "face" and on our false pride, we can not be expected to be punctual in keeping our appointments and engagements, and economize our time.

Roosevelt Wires Thanks to Lin Sen for Message of Sympathy Regarding Floods

President Roosevelt telegraphed to Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, Feb. 5, expressing his sincere thanks for the message of sympathy regarding the effect of the disastrous floods in the United States which Lin Sen had sent him. President Roosevelt's message read:—"I deeply appreciate your message of sympathy in regard to the effect of the floods which have occurred in certain parts of this country and on behalf of the American people as well as for myself I send to you and to the Chinese people sincere thanks for your kind expression of sympathy and goodwill."

Law Is Life

BY ANNA GINSBOURG

EVERYBODY disapproves of my writing, I have found out. This tragic fact is still aggravated by the discovery that nobody ever reads my articles on legal matters; they arouse no interest whatsoever on the part of the public; I am exposing myself to their ridicule by dealing exclusively with problems in the realms of Law.

Such is the sad revelation which came to me not long ago from an honest and sincere friend who thought it was his duty to bring to my knowledge the unpleasant truth. His approach was indeed very thoughtful and delicate:—"You should contribute something to the Woman's Page of our paper," he suggested and, having noticed my surprise, hastily added:—"I know that your interests centre around different subjects of more serious nature, but the trouble is that the public nowadays goes much more for the lighter, superficial stuff. I wonder whether you can count upon many reading your articles on Law. The circle of your readers must necessarily be very limited. Why not enlarge it by shifting to other topics of less highbrow nature, but better supported by the public?" This is the gist of what my friend said. I felt deeply puzzled. It did not last long, though, since everyone else whom I spoke to later on endorsed what he had said.

Summarized, the general opinion appeared to be as follows: "Problems in the realms of the Law belong to the category of so-called "technical knowledge." Their scientific character is being recognized by the fact of existence of special publications devoted entirely to discussion of questions along this specific line read by specialists, theorists and those interested in the practical side of legal issues. It is simply natural that the latter should attract no attention on the part of a general reader and it is cruel to impose them upon him by means of publishing them in any other organ than that of a specific "technical" character.

The animation with which people spoke on this subject was most significant; firstly, it proved to me the vitality of this issue; secondly, apparently they were happy to speak out what they thought to be the truth. No trace of doubt was left in my mind as to what the general public opinion is with regard to this matter. And as my own attitude towards it is entirely different, I feel an irresistible desire to bring out the problem of relationship between Law and Life in order to prove how utterly wrong, perverse and misconcepted are common ideas, forming the public opinion, on this sujbect.

What is Law? This question has been asked for centuries by all sorts of men. Many different kinds of answer have been given; yet the question remains one of the most insistent and elusive problems in the entire range of thought. The whole gamut of human life, both in thought and in action, is comprised within the simple word "Law."

Law as an Eternal Principle

The ancients thought of Law as of an eternal principle which rules the whole universe, commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong. In the Middle Ages the conception of Divine Reason being the substance of Law was substituted by the idea of Human Reason, and Law was pronounced "a regulation in accordance with reason promulgated by the head of a community for the sake of the common welfare." The modern definition of Law is "the set of rules imposed and enforced by a society for the conduct of social and political relations."

The above are a few specimen definitions, selected at random, which I introduce in order to illustrate the efforts which have been made through the ages to answer the question "What is Law?" It is difficult to define Law in a satisfactory manner mainly because too many different conceptions are being implicated in one term. The expression "Law" is commonly used in two senses, one objective and the other subjective, the former denoting all the principles of Law enforced by the State, the legal ordering of life, the latter denoting the concrete legal right of a particular person.

Besides this division one should also distinguish Law-in-the-Abstract from Law-in-the-Concrete. The former is a complex category, an abstraction, the perception of which is difficult for an unprepared mind and presupposes special education and capacity of thinking in the abstract. The latter, having nothing or very little to do with former, lives on earth, with us and among us. People fail to realize the extent of control which Law has, unnoticed, upon Life. It penetrates into every sphere of it and so close is the contact between them, so deep the bond, that Law becomes the part of Life, Life itself. LAW IS LIFE.

This statement would perhaps, seem paradoxical and will be regarded as a logical absurdity by those who are accustomed to think of Law as a branch of dry technical knowledge or as a metaphysico-philosophical phenomenon. The truth is that Law in its all shapes and forms is at bottom one and indivisible, but its aspects are both numerous and varied. It is strange, indeed, that it fails to gain recognition in its most simple aspect; not as an abstraction, but as a "matter," a natural fact, a component and an inseparable part of the process of social evolution.

Justice Holmes, one of the greatest philosophers of Law, brilliant jurist and the profoundest thinker of modern times, thus reflects upon the nature of Law in one of his legal essays:—

"What a subject is this in which we are united—this abstraction called the Law, wherein, as in a magic mirror, we see reflected not only our own lives, but the lives of all men that have been? When I think of this majestic theme, my eyes dazzle. If we are to speak of the Law as our mistress, we who are here know that she is a mistress only to be wooed with sustained and lonely passion, only to be won by straining all faculties by which man is likest to a god. Those who, having begun the pursuit, turn away uncharmed, do so either because they have not been vouchsafed the sight of her divine figure or because they have not the heart for so great a struggle. To the lover of the law, how small a thing seem the novelist's tales of the loves and fates of Daphnis and Chloe. How pale a phantom even the Circe of poetry, transforming mankind with intoxicating dreams of fiery ether, and the foam of summer seas, and glowing greensward and the white arms of women. For him no less a history will suffice than that of the moral life of his race. For him every text that he deciphers, every doubt that he resolves, adds a new feature to the unfolding panorama of man's destiny upon the earth. Nor will his task be done until, by the farthest stretch of human imagination, he has seen as with his eyes the birth and growth of society and by the farthest stretch of reason he has understood the philosophy of its being. When I think thus of the law, I see a princess mightier than she who once wrought at Bayeux, eternally weaving into her veil dim figures of the ever-lengthening past—figures too dim to be noticed by the idle, too symbolic to be interpreted except by her pupils, but to the discerning eye disclosing every painful step and every world-shaking contest by which mankind has worked and fought its way from savage isolation to organic social life.

"But we who are here know the Law even better in another aspect. We see her daily, not as anthropologists, not as students and philosophers, but as actors in a drama of which she is the providence and overruling power. When I think of the Law as we know her in the court-house and the market, she seems to me a woman sitting by the wayside beneath whose over-shadowing hood every man shall see the countenance of his desires or needs. The timid and overborne gain heart from her protecting smile. Fair combattants, manfully standing to their rights, see her keeping the lists with the stern and discriminating eye of even justice. The wretch who has defied her most sacred commands and has thought to creep through ways where she was not, finds that his path ends with her and beholds beneath her hood the inexorable face of death. . . . ."

To Justice Holmes' mind Law is not just a matter of philosophic speculation nor the dry substance of a legal code usually termed the "letter of the Law," but something much more real and lively than that; not the "figure too dim to be noticed by the idle," "too symbolic to be interpreted except by her pupils" but a leading character in the drama of life, playing the part not of a mighty princess but of a commonplace elderly woman, to be met in everyday life, "in the court-house and in the market." Justice Holmes through his wonderful intuition of a great thinker half a century ago pronounced Law to be "a magic mirror in which we see reflected not only our own lives but the lives of all men who have been" and thus linked himself with the modern "evolutionary" school asserting that the methods of anthropology as well as history should be applied to legal research and that the Law of today is the product of the legal thought of the past and, at the same time, the embodiment of the exigencies of the present time, the desires and needs of the people.

The evolutionary school of Law, thus termed because of their acceptance of the theory of evolution as being applicable not only to natural but social phenomena of life as well, represents a branch of the newest school of "cultural anthropology" consisting of scientists belonging to different departments of science who recognize the study of human activity as a whole, the common subject-matter of research in their respective fields of science.

The whole trend of the twentieth century philosophy and science therefore impels us to regard Law no more isolated from other branches of science as heretofore but as a component part of one vast and all-embracing Science of Life. This knowledge immediately offers a new approach to the study of the Law. The application of Darwin's theory of evolutionary development, formerly reserved exclusively to the sphere of natural science, the adoption of the method of historical comparison, generally of use in the so-called "descriptive history," etc. all form the process of the study of Law an exciting and promising adventure.

Among all sciences studying human activity Law approaches it closer of all and from a different aspect. Philosophy, literature, religion, art, sociology, etc. all deal with man in a special sphere of his conduct. Law alone studies man "as a man" and is concerned not with his merits but demerits. For the same reason that we call our best friends those people who are aware, not of the brighter but of the darker side of our life, Law might be termed the most *intimate* of sciences.

Having thus ascertained the nature of Law and traced its place amidst all sciences we might still be left with the feeling of doub, as to whether this Law we are speaking of at present is the same that we come across in daily life and not some other, imaginaryt

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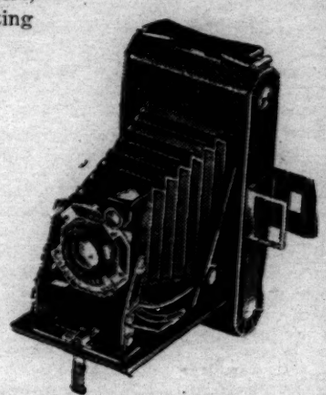

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kind. Mortgage Law, Torts, Bankruptcy Law, Patent Law, Equity, Corporations, Trademarks, etc. these are the Laws and problems in Law that call our attention every day; they compose what we have termed "Law-in-the-Concrete," but as to the human element in them . . . the thought itself might seem absurd.

And yet it is true. This Law is human, it is a part of man and of one world with all the rest. It concerns itself with the commonest relations between men: those of a landowner and tenant (Mortgage Law), debtor and creditors (Law of Bankruptcy), manufacturer and his competitors (Patent Law), etc., which are named "juridical relations," only because they had been defined by Law, but whose nature remained unchanged.

The more juridical relations embrace the Law of a country the more advanced it is. Paraphrasing the same words, the responsiveness on the part of Law to the facts and demands of life constitutes the *conditio sine qua non* for its progress.

The recognition of the fact of intimate relationship existing between Law on the one hand and Life on the other acquires special significance in the light of modern knowledge that the progress of Law is inseparably bound up with the process of general social evolution.

JapaneseCensor Translation of Stimson's Book on Far East

The translation of Henry L. Stimson's book, "The Far Eastern Crisis," recently published by two of Japan's leading monthly magazines, *Chuo Koron* and *Kaizo*, leaves much to be desired in conveying the full contents of the work, reports received in Shanghai indicate. The omissions, euphemisms and mutilations which are to be found in both translations do, however, represent an admirable exhibit in Japanese inhibitions, says the *Shanghai Evening Post*. These deletions reflect the sort of news that is not allowed to reach Japanese readers, the sort of comment that may not be offered with safety in Japan.

Both translations are studded with rows of asterisks, indicating omissions. It is to the credit of the magazines that they have frankly pointed out the passages which prudence did not permit them to translate.

The translations were made independently and the omissions are by no means uniform. *Chuo Koron* is the bolder of the two publications and gives an accurate rendering of some passages which *Kaizo* finds it expedient to omit in whole or in part. The deletions represent apparently not direct, but indirect, censorship.

Four Forbidden Topics

A comparison of the original text of the book with the translations reveals four main inhibitions which the Japanese publicist must observe. He must tread very softly indeed in connection with the following subjects:

1. Criticism of the army;
2. Suggestion that Japan could sustain even a temporary military defeat;
3. International criticism of Japanese conduct;
4. The nature and history of "Manchukuo."

Caution in regard to remarks likely to offend the Army is discernible very early in the translations. So, when Mr. Stimson, on Page 9, speaks of a Japanese statesman who was "assassinated by a military fanatic," *Kaizo* has him "assassinated by a youth" and *Chuo Koron* describes him as merely "assassinated."

Dangerous

A statement on Page 79 that "General Honjo, the Commander-in-chief in Manchuria, apparently was for once overruled and checked by higher authority" appears in both translations in the ambiguous form of "General Honjo . . ." The idea that a General could be overruled and checked apparently ranks as a "dangerous thought" in Japan.

Heavy eliminations are to be found in the part of Mr. Stimson's book which deals with the fighting between Japanese and Chinese troops here in Shanghai in 1932. Particular care is shown to eliminate any intimation that some of the operations at Shanghai urned out unsuccessfully to the Japanese.

Dr. Wilbur Sawyer, Rockefeller Foundation Health Chief, Visits Nanking

Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, head of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, on arriving in Nanking Feb. 3 visited the National Health Administration and the Central Field Health Station where he was met by Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the Administration, Dr. P. Z. King, Vice-director of the Station, and Dr. Chang Wei, director of the Training Institute of the Station. In the afternoon he inspected the urban health training station and the public health nursing class, after which he was entertained at dinner by Dr. J. Heng Liu at the latter's residence. Dr. Sawyer spoke on yellow fever at the National Health Administration the following day. He has in ths meantion proceeded to Canton; he will also visit the Philippines and Java. The American health expert came to China by way of Japan, Manchuria, Peiping, and Tientsin.

Major-General Matsumuro's Memorandum, Like Tanaka Memorial, Points the Way for Japanese Aggression

The following are extracts (in translation) from a widely-circulated pamphlet in the Chinese language which is alleged to be a secret memoradum recently submitted by Major-Gen. Matsumuro to the Kwantung Army. It may be recalled that toward the end of September 1936 the Kwantung Army called a conference in Changchun which was also attended by most of the Japanese military representatives in North China. It was presumably to this conference that the memorandum was submitted. Whether or not the document is authentic is just as difficult to determine as it was in the case of the Tanaka Memorial of 1927. At any rate this memorandum stands in the same class of portents as the Tanaka Memorial, which foreshadowed the occupation of Manchuria. Already it has furnished some significant footnotes to recent events in North China.

(Based on translations made by C. Y. Hsieh and C..Y. W. Meng)

(A) *THE PROBLEM OF SMUGGLING.*—The smuggling of Japanese goods into China is a determined step of the Imperial Government to hasten the establishment of a special political set-up in North China which will be under our sole control. Once this objective is achieved, all political, economic and military issues with respect to that region will be settled in entire accord with our wishes.

(1) *Raw Materials and the Market in North China.*—The gradual expansion of our industrial production and the increasing share of our goods in world markets during recent years have aroused the ire of European and American Governments which vied with one another in erecting high tariff walls around their territories and possessions in an effort to shut out Japanese materials. Although retaliatory measures were also adopted by the Imperial Government against goods coming from offending countries, they proved embarrassing because the commodities they affected all belonged to the class of raw materials essential to our industry for which no substitutes could readily be secured. These facts led to a sharp realization of the shortage in our raw material supply, of our restricted market and of the imperative necessity for taking appropriate measures to remedy both. It is evident that any territory which may be seized for the purpose must be inseparably bound up with our vitally growing empire, or it would not be secure at all. Hence the occupation of Manchuria following the Mukden incident in 1931.

If our Manchurian-Mongolian policy means anything, it is that the seizure of the former region must be followed by that of the latter whose highly strategic position has already inspired our incessant efforts in that direction. But Mongolia, being a vast undeveloped plain and its exploitation taking not days or months but years or even decades, it is no solution to our urgent needs of the moment. Nor could the Mongolian market promise anything of value in the immediate period ahead, owing to the backward state of living of the Mongols. To these difficulties must be added the small number of Japanese agents in Mongolia, training for whom has just begun, the inhospitable life which they may find discouraging, and the Imperial Government's desire to avoid the undue attention of the Soviets. That is why, aside from coercing and coaxing the Mongol princes in line with various guarded measures, the Imperial Government did not relish any idea of immediate occupation—which might unnecessarily disturb the other powers.

The consuming population which will form the mainstay of our prospective market:—If we estimate the population in Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Chahar, Suiyuan, Shensi and Honan, it will come to around 100,000,000, or three times the population in Manchuria. In other words, the consumptive capacity must be three times as great in this region.

Raw materials for production:—As the chief supplier of raw materials for all China, North China is immensely rich in coal, iron, wheat, cotton and oil.

(2) *THE POLITICAL ASPECT.*—Despite the failure of the recent popular autonomous movement under our aegis, of which the sole outcome was the advent of the East Hopei independent regime, the Imperial Government has to take advantage of the situation in positively pushing the smuggling activities as an effective cudgel against the Chinese authorities. Through this measure it should be able to dump large quantities of Japanese commodities in China, thereby reducing the danger of our domestic over-production; and to wrest from British and American interests their shares in the North China market. By bringing about lower prices in North China, we can not only shut out European and American merchandise, but also win the confidence of a people whose consumptive capacity and buying power we have raised. The dispatch of our vanguards, the ronins, into the interior of North China to conduct special activities, to bring the various pro-Japanese elements at various places under one fold and to clip the wings off the military powers in North China, cannot fail to instil into the mind of North China authorities and people a general fear of our Empire. As a test of the mettle of local officials, the smuggling activities, with their inevitable bribery and other corrupting tendencies, have been encouraged.

3. *EFFECTS ON CUSTOMS REVENUES.*—The more the smuggling activities, the greater will be China's losses in Customs receipts. Thus the smuggling policy could be utilized to exact from China a most favorable tariff to our goods. There is a possibility that the Chinese authorities may give in on this issue.

(B) *CHINESE OFFICIALS AND CHINESE PEOPLE.*—*The Self Interest of Authorities That Be.*—What constitutes the good fortune of our Empire is the prevailing "fear of Japan" among Chinese officialdom; this defeats any will to resistance. Seven-tenths of the North China territory is governed by leaders who could not unite to form a common front, but largely adopt the policy of self-preservation to protect their own interests and to maintain their precarious hold without offending the Imperial Government. They present none of the difficulties in our former dealings with General Chang Tso-lin, who was not afraid of armed conflict and cared less for diplomacy or international reaction or with General Ma Chan-shan who braved evident odds against him to put up a relentless resistance.

The Generality of Chinese Officials and People.—Most of the officials take leave of their senses at the sight of material allurements to benefit their families at the expense or even grave jeopardy of the state. And, though a small minority care enough for the public weal and their own personality, they belong to the nether or lower strata, incapable of exercising any influence. It will be best, therefore, for the Imperial Government to back up the powerful though undersirable elements to suppress the integral and loyal characters.

So far as the North China masses are concerned, their will is invariably weak and susceptible to either corruption of coercion. Lack of group organization and discipline has reduced them to the state of a heap of loose sand.

(C) *ACTIVITIES OF THE RONINS.*—Owing to the deep impression made by the Imperial Army on the Chinese mind, our nationals who carry on subversive activities in North China have rarely sustained any insult or injury. Even the illegal activities of the ronins have very seldom been interfered with, or protested against with the Japanese Consulates, by the Chinese officials and people. Naturally these activities have become unusually important. They revealed the complacency and impotence of Chinese officials, which heightened the discontent of the masses. Under our control Manchuria has had no room for the activities of the ronins. But such is not the case in North China where the ronins have made greater headway with their license and lawlessness than in Manchuria. Their influx into the former from the latter place as well as from other points in China has brought in its wake meritorious services to our Empire which cannot be overlooked.

(D) *THE COMMUNIST ARMY AND THE COMMUNISTS*—Although the main force of the Communist Army has been driven to north Shensi, the danger of a Red thrust into Chahar and Suiyuan and liaison with the U.S.S.R. to oppose Manchukuo and Japan must not be overlooked by the Imperial Government. The Red Army possesses great strength and unusual fighting power; its capacity for work has rarely been equalled by any modern army; and its ideology is so appealing to the masses that even a country with small peasants and laborers, but without big capitalists, like China has been partly converted to communism. Moreover, by their forced marches from their stronghold in Kiangsi through South, Central, West, to reach North, China—covering thousands of miles and fighting innumerable difficulties—the communist forces achieved spiritual invigoration while enduring severe material privation. Their recent incursion into Shensi which brought them sufficient material acquisitions could not but increase their strength. All these, coupled with their aptitude to take advantage of the situation to appeal to the Chinese psychology by anti-Japanese propaganda, should still make them a force to be reckoned with in the future.

What makes Communist forces a source of potential enlergy for the Imperial Army is their unique qualities. Nor army in the world can forego pay, provisions, and material equipments and replenishments without risking mutiny and other unthinkable dangeres. But this is not true of the Communists who lead a simple life, use obsolete weapons and ammunitions and turn Communist tactics, appropriate propaganda, alert organization and intelligent discipline, all to good account, Through these means they work their way to the heart of the masses; and by virtue of their strong union and untiring struggle are more aggressive than the Reds in Manchuria. Their adaptation to protracted guerrilla

operations in inhospitable regions and to long strategic marches fully prepares them to fight a slow major war of privation in the future. So it will be to the advantage of the Imperial Army to adopt a defensive rather than an offensive policy.

(E) *PRETEXT-FINDING.*—If Japan needs any pretext for a fresh move in China, it may be had almost anywhere. This fact renders extremely ridiculous the great caution of the Chinese officials to prevent any offence being committed against Japan.

(F) *OUR TASK IN CHINA.*—Henceforth, our task in China must be governed by the principle of nominal Chinese control over China. One of the postulates of this principle is that the use of "Manchukuo" armed forces for the purpose of occupation must be absolutely discouraged as tending to create trouble for us. The only correct procedure is to place powerful Chinese over a number of autonomous if not independent regimes. In the initial stage this should make North and Northwest China secure to us, and this security has several senses. (1) The disorganized masses in North China are relatively powerless to resist our conquest. Furthermore, advantage must be taken of General Chiang Kai-shek's present laissez-faire attitude toward North China owing to his preoccupation elsewhere, to hasten the actual detachment of that region. But our Continental Policy would not stop there.

(2) The Mongolian officials and people in the mostly undeveloped plains of northwest China (*i.e.*, Suiyuan and Mongolia) are easily susceptible to our pacification and control.

(3) North and northwest China which form the outer barriers to "Manchukuo" may serve as buffer zones with great military significance.

In the first place, their establishment means the presentation to China of one territorial claim after another, to be pressed until the Chinese will for the recovery of lost territories will have vanished. Secondly, it would cut the line of contact between China and the U.S.S.R. and dissolve their common anti-Japanese front. Thirdly, it would also prevent the invasion of any force into Manchuria in times of emergency. Finally, with North and Northwest China secure in our control we may proceed step by step to cow east, central and south China into complete submission and gradually to destroy the Chinese National Government, with the end that petty independent regimes may be set up all over China under the control of the Imperial Government.

So far the Imperial Government's task in China stands a good chance of success, and this through the simple formula of victory without war.

New methods of our activities must be devised from now on to achieve the following objectives:

(1) Intimidation and control of the various local powers;

(2) Caution not to crush these local powers lest our forces may incur unnecessary losses;

(3) Strict surveillance of and prevention against the unity movement, the realization of the need for national self-reliance and of a joint anti-Japanese front among local powers;

(4) Close watch against any Sino-Soviet, Sino-British, and Sino-American alignment to oppose Japan;

(5) Prevention of a common united anti-Japanese front between the cliques headed by Generals Feng Yu-hsiang (and his former subordinates Sung Cheh-yuan and Han Fu-chu), Yen Hsi-shan and Chang Hsueh-liang and the Red Army in North Shensi; and

(6) Association with, and material support to, local powers which have deep pro-Japanese leanings, to enable them to put down the anti-Japanese elements.

China to Be Integral Part of Movement for World Christianity

China will be an integral part of the Movement for World Christianity which is being pushed at the present time. Dr. Frank Rawlinson, editor of the *Chinese Recorder*, has accepted an invitation to become a member of the Committee of Counsellors, which is now being selected. Other leading religious workers of China are also expected to be invited to serve on the committee. Three hundred leaders all over the world are being selected, one-third of whom will be residing outside of the United States.

The Movement's work will emphasize the selection and recommendation of various types of work, both religious and social, which are in accordance with the principles drafted by the Laymen's Missionary Inquiry, of which this movement is an outgrowth.

The Laymen's Mission Inquiry Committee was in China in 1930 and investigated and evaluated mission work in all parts of the world.

The Movement for World Christianity maintains a research department in New Haven, Connecticut. Among the projects undertaken by the department is to evaluate the various works carried on by missions throughout the world.

Those which it considers to be worthy of support are listed in the "Bulletin of Research and Review" issued by the movement. Several projects in China are usually listed in each issue.

Dr. Rawlinson in a recent interview in *The China Press* emphasized the fact that the movement is not another mission board. It does not collect and distribute money for missionary work. In addition to its research department, the movement expects to work toward its objects through a biennial institute, which will bring together some 150 to 200 of the leading minds of the church. The first of these institutes will be held from May 25 to 28.

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Roosevelt Urges Sweeping Reform of U.S. Supreme Court

In a special message to Congress Feb. 5, President Roosevelt proposed sweeping reforms in the Federal judiciary and asked that he be given the right to appoint as many as six new Justices of the United States Supreme Court if the present Justices who are more than 70 years of age do not choose to retire. Directing Congressional attention to the fact that he had recently emphasized the need for an administrative reorganization of the Government, President Roosevelt declared, "I now make a similar recommendation to Congress in regard to the judicial branch of the Government, that it also may function in accord with modern necessities. The simple fact is that to-day a new need for legislative action arises because the personnel of the Federal Judiciary is insufficient to meet the business before it."

The President in his message declared that "a growing body of citizens complain at the complexities, delays and expense of litigation. A delay in any court results in injustice. It makes lawsuits a luxury available only to the few who can afford them or who have a property interest to protect which is sufficiently large to repay the cost."

The attainment of speedier justice in the courts below, the President pointed out, "will enhance the task of the Supreme Court itself. Even at present the Supreme Court is laboring under a heavy burden. Can it be said that full justice is achieved when the Court is forced by the sheer necessity of keeping up with its business to decline, without even an explanation, to hear 87 per cent of the cases presented to it by private litigants?"

Legislation in accordance with the President's recommendations has already been introduced into Congress. Wide-spread opposition in conservative circles has developed to the proposed changes, but the general impression is that in its main aspects Roosevelt's reform plan will be adopted.

Bill Introduced in Congress to Have Government Build Its Own Vessels

Warren G. Magnuson, Democratic Representative from Washington, Feb. 4 introduced a bill in the House requiring the Government to build all its own naval vessels, and to manufacture all ordnance and armaments in its own plants. U.S. steel companies, responding to the Government's inquiries regarding their failure to submit bids for naval supplies, said that private orders at present were overwhelming facilities and that it would be unprofitable to shift working hours and other production details to abide by the Labor Relations Act, and thus qualify for government orders.

Tennessee Introduces Bill to Stop Child Marriages

The Tennessee State Senate Feb. 4 approved by a unanimous vote a bill outlawing marriages of persons less than fourteen years old, regardless of parental consent. The bill now goes to the House of Representatives for final action.

Washington's Birthday to Be Celebrated in Shanghai

Washington's Birthday (Feb. 22) will be celebrated in Shanghai by two main events—namely, the Washington's Birthday dance, and a tea dance by the American University Club. The former will be held in the Cathay ballroom on Saturday, Feb. 20. It is sponsored by Nomad Oasis (Shriners). The latter will take place in the ballroom and dining room of the International Club on Monday, February 22.

Messrs. H. D. Rodger, J. M. Neal and T. Y. Chang head the committee for the dinner dance, to which have been invited Masons of Shanghai and members of the American Troop and American Machine Company, whose presence in uniform will add to the color of the occasion. A special invitation has been sent to the Commanding Officer and officers of the 4th Marines.

The American University Club tea dance will be in the nature of a benefit, both the Club and the International Club devoting the entire profits to the J. B. Lee Scholarship Fund. The late Mr. Lee was an active committee man with both groups. The arrangements for this event are in the hands of Messrs. Percy Kwok, William Hunt, Alfred Lee and Bruce Smith.

China to Raise Further Funds to Help U.S. Flood Refugees

The launching of a financial drive after the Chinese New Year holidays to raise funds for the relief of flood refugees in the United States was decided upon at a joint meeting of the four organizations sponsoring the drive Feb. 3. The four organizations are the United Charitable Association of Shanghai, the Child Welfare Association of China, the Chinese Red Cross Association and the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee.

Arita Praises Quezon's Courage and Statesmanship

Japan's admiration for "the courage and statesmanship" demonstrated by President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth "in leading his people in the fight for independence" was expressed Feb. 1 by Hachiro Arita, Foreign Minister in Koki Hirota's Cabinet, during the visit to Tokyo of Senor Quezon. The statement formed the main feature of Mr. Arita's speech at a banquet honoring Mr. Quezon and Major-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, military adviser to the Philippine Government. There are infinite possibilities, Mr. Arita continued, in expanding trade between the Philippines and Japan, since their industries are not competitive but complementary. Mr. Arita expressed the hope that the intercourse between the two nations would rest itself upon a "liberal basis, for the sake of closer economic relations." Responding, Mr. Quezon said that the strengthening of friendly relations between Japan, the United States and Philippines would promote peace not only in the Far East but in the entire world as well.

Discussion of Philippines Treaty Is Premature, Says Nanking

Government circles in Nanking were amused last week by the report that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai had wired to both the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Industry asking for the conclusion of a mutually beneficial commercial treaty with the Philippine Commonwealth to protect Chinese goods entering Philippine ports. It was pointed out that there still remain nine full years to go before the Philippine Commonwealth will attain its full independence. During the interim, the United States of America, and not the Philippine Commonwealth, will have the sovereign right of negotiating international treaties. At any rate, it was stated, due attention will be given to any proposal from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce concerning Sino-Philippines trade relations.

Japanese Industry Still in the "Ricsha Era"

Despite Japan's sensational conquests in world markets, in which she has beaten older economic empires at their own game, she is still anything but the "thoroughly modernized and marvelously coordinated economic machine" as is commonly assumed, states the *Far Eastern Survey* (Jan. 6, 1937) of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.

Ascribing the "myth" that Japan is a typical example of modern stream-lined capitalism to the failure of foreign—and indeed Japanese—analysts to devote adequate attention to the small-scale industries of Japan and their place in the industrial structure of the country, Miriam S. Farley, research associate, points out that "Japan is still predominantly an agricultural nation, with her industrial system a curious hybrid of ultra-modern with backward and semi-feudal elements."

"Countless household workshops and tiny factories employing less than five workers still dominate the industrial scene," it is held. Estimates show that establishments having fewer than five workers employ no less than 53% of the total industrially employed. Fifty-nine per cent are in shops employing less than 10, and 70% in shops employing less than 50, according to the *Survey*. "While Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo challenge comparison with Morgan, Rockefeller and Dupont, vast sectors of Japan's economic life are still in the horse and buggy—or more appropriately—the ricsha era, it is asserted. "Japan's domestic economy thus suffers from elephantiasis at one end and arrested development at the other," Miss Farley shows.

John Earl Baker Outlines C.I.F.R.C. Plans at Dinner in His Honor

John Earl Baker and Mrs. Baker were honored at a dinner given by the officers and committee members of the China International Famine Relief Commission at the Shanghai International Club on Febuary 4. Dr. C. T. Wang, Chairman of the Commission and Ambassador-designate to Washington, D.C., presided at the party.

Dr. Baker in a speech outlined the plans he hopes to carry out for the C.I.F.R.C. Reviewing the work of the Commission, he paid a warm tribute to the achievements of the former Executive Secretary, Y. S. Djang. Dr. Baker added that during the last 15 years the C.I.F.R.C. has, among other things, made three distinct contributions to China.

First, it has demonstrated the value and practicability of work relief without encouraging pauperism. Secondly, through the persistent efforts of the former Executive Secretary, it has made its co-operative work a success and has thus made it possible for Government and financial institutions to extend the co-operative movement over the country. Thirdly, the Commission has served as a laboratory for training skilled personnel, and has helped in developing many men for Government reconstructive work.

Kaspe Murderers Go Free—"Patriotic" Motives Get O. K. from Authorities

The Harbin correspondent of the *Shanghai Evening Post* records an extraordinary finish to the trial of Simeon Kaspe's murderers. After having been sentenced to death, the murderers have now been released, on the grounds that they acted as patriots and had no intention of securing money for personal gain.

This finale to the case, it may be mentioned, was fully expected by those who have had full knowledge of its ramifications from its start. The gang not only murdered Simeon Kaspe, but they murdered Kaufmann and others, while they secured ransom money from many people including young Sherrel by means of kidnapping them and placing them in pits until the money was forthcoming.

The story that Galushko was the murderer of Simeon Kaspe is not believed by the general public, as this man was killed by one of the gang before Kaspe was. Actually Galushko carried a letter from young Kaspe to his father in which for a certain sum Galushko promised to show the place where young Kaspe was hidden, but he was intercepted by his partners who found out that he was double-crossing them and therefore killed him. The defense raised at the time by the murderers was that they committed the crime from "patriotic" motives, and their release apparently means that the Japanese-Manchukuo authorities have accepted their view.

The Kaspe murder case and its relation to the abolition of exterritoriality in Manchukuo were discussed in an editorial in *The Review*, June 27, 1936. The *Review's* Harbin correspondent gave a summary of the proceedings in the Kaspe case in the issue of July 18, 1936.

Manchukuo's Trade Shows Favorable Balance

Manchukuo's foreign trade for January totalled Yuan 130,220,000, with the exports exceeding imports by Yuan 19,190,000, the Department of Finance announced in Hsinking Feb. 3. Exports, valued at Yuan 74,855,000, were Yuan 14,268,000 above the figure for the corresponding month of last year, while imports, valued at Yuan 55,365,000, showed an increase of Yuan 19,490,000.

Japanese to Build New Railway in Manchuria

Preparations have been renewed by the Japanese authorities for the construction of a trans-eastern railway to assist the realization of the Five Year Productive Plan of the Japanese. The proposed line will start from Antung via Hengjen, Tunghwa, Linkiang and up to Tungning, the *Shun Pao* of Feb. 2 stated.

Kangte's Brother to Wed Japanese Woman

Lieut. Pu Chieh, younger brother of Emperor Kangte of Manchukuo, will wed Miss Hiroko Saga, grand-daughter of Marquis Kimikatsu Saga, a member of the House of Peers, the Manchukuo Embassy in Tokyo announced Feb. 6. The marriage will be solemnised on April 3 in Tokyo.

South Manchuria Railway Company Plans Construction of Pulp Experimental Station

The South Manchuria Raliway Company has set aside Yen 200,000 in its 1937-38 budget for the construction of a pulp experimental station in order to embark upon a large-scaled industrial experiment of pulp materials in Manchukuo. The new pulp experimental station will be established on the premises of the Central Chemical Laboratory of the company, and will specialize in the study of manufacturing pulp from soya bean shells and kaoliang husks during the first stage. The Manchukuo Government is reported to be planning to merge the four existing pulp companies into a state pulp plant under direct Government supervision. The authorities of the State believe that the inactivity of the pulp industry in the country has served greatly to impede the Government policy aiming at self-sufficiency in pulp materials.

50 Manchurian Lamas to Make Month's Tour of Japan

Domei says a group of 50 lamas will leave Mukden on Feb. 26 for a month's tour of Japan, to study Buddhist practices in that country and to acquaint the Nipponese believers with the ritual practiced in Manchukuo.

Japanese Spies Visit Ninghsia

In a report to the Central Government last week the Mongolian authorities of the Keh-Chi-Lar banner in Ninghsia declared that nine Japanese subjects, including the director of the Japanese Special Service Department, radio operators and aviators, are visiting the district. The report stated that despite the persuasion of the authorities, the visitors have refused to leave the area, although the Mongolian authorities have made it clear that they are in no position to take responsibility for their safety.

Publisher of Banned Periodicals May Resume Work on New Publications

According to the petition of the Publicity Department of the Central Kuomintang, which had already been approved by the Ministry of Interior, publishers and editors of periodicals and newspapers, which had been banned by the Government, are given the right to issue new publications, provided that they have not violated any of the ten regulations governing the publication of newspapers and periodicals.

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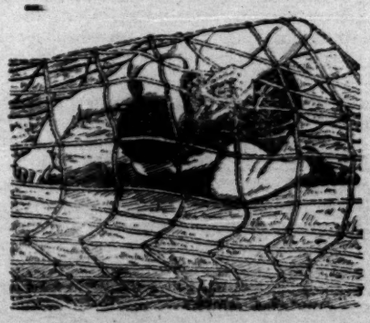

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Fifteen Killed in Moscow Riots—War Commissar May Resign

Telegrams from various sources end of last week indicated that there was more than the usual turmoil in Soviet Russia. Reports persisted that the War Commissar Voroshilov would resign in protest gainst the arrest of ten officers of the Moscow Garrison for their alleged part in the Trotskyist conspiracy. It was believed that if Marshal Voroshilov resigned as Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army in the Far East, Gen. V. Bluecher, would be named as his successor.

The *London Morning Post* stated that strong political tension is prevailing in Soviet Russia but that the Government is still master of the situation as Stalin had bowed to the demands of the Army. Strong anti-Government propaganda among students and the population in general created some concern. The atmosphere of uncertainty following the continuous arrests became so tense that the officers of the Red Army are said to have urged the immediate removal of all Ogpu agents from the War Ministry and barracks.

Fifteen persons were killed in the last Moscow riot, according to the London *Daily Mail*. M. Stalin, according to the *Daily Mirror*, now has a special guard of 1,000 men posted in the Kremlin while fifty "unreliable" Ogpu agents have been arrested and some of them shot.

Reuter stated that a huge purge of the Communist Party is proceeding with unabated vigor with the aim of eliminating all followers of Leon Trotsky, the exiled Bolshevik leader; Gregory Zinovieff, who was executed last year, and Bukharin, former editor of the *Izvestia*, official organ of the Central Executive Committee.

The London papers of Feb. 6 said an outbreak of a revolution organized by the Red Army against the Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin was expected in Moscow any hour. The *Sunday Pictorial* reported that at Stalin's command two wellknown leaders of the Red Army, namely Marshal Tuchatohevski and General Bevoneki, had been arrested recently and degraded. The *Sunday Chronicle* declared that Comrade Voroshilov, the war commissary, had already been arrested—at any rate disappeared mysteriously.

Tokyo Protests Virtual Eviction of Japanese Maritime Union from Vladivostok

Formal protests, were filed both in Moscow and in Vladivostok during the week against the virtual eviction of the Japanese Maritime Union in the east Siberian port. These dual representations were decided upon following a report of Yujiro Sugishita, Japanese Consul-General in Vladivostok, stating that the Maritime Union was faced with "an impossible situation." According to this report, the Vladisvostok authorities of Jan. 26 rescinded their previous permit to the Maritime Union to occupy the buildings on Wharf No. 9, on condition that it vacated its present offices. The cancellation also demanded that the union move from its present premises by Feb. 1, thus leaving the Japanese firm without a place to go.

The Union is the agent for the Kitanihon Kisen Kaisha and the Chosen Yusen Kaisha, who have mail contracts with the Japanese government. According to Gaimusho authorities, B.S. Stomoniakoff, Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and B.I. Kozlovsky, director of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Narkomindel, have repeatedly assured Japanese officials that the Soviet Government would refrain from actions interfering with the operation of Japanese shipping lines. The Japanese Maritime Union in Vladivostok has been the center of repeated bitter diplomatic encounters between Tokyo and Moscow. Kaichiro Nako, a 24-year-old clerk of the firm, is now serving a 10-year sentence for alleged espionage, after having had his sentence commuted from death. Daiji Takagi, manager of the Union, was detained for four days by the O.G.P.U. when he went to the Soviet Government offices to have his passport visaed.

Negotiations for Sino-Soviet Commercial Treaty Renewed

Negotiations for the conclusion of a Sino-Soviet Commercial treaty are now being conducted between the Chinese authorities and Soviet representatives in China. It is expected that a purely commercial treaty will be concluded in the near future, the *Sin Wen Pao* of Feb. 2 stated.

"Siberia Maru" Resumes Vladivostok Service

The s.s. *Siberia Maru* Feb. 1 resumed service on the Tsuruga-Vladivostok run, after an eleven-day suspension assertedly caused by the detention of the vessel by the Soviet authorities.

Consignment of Pedigree Cattle Purchased in the U.S. for U.S.S.R.

A consignment of pedigree cattle purchased in America has been brought to Novorossisk. The "Rambouillet" and Hampshire rams and Angora goats came through the 32-days voyage in good shape. They are being sent to the collective and State farms of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Turkmenia and other cattle-breeding areas.

Soviet Troops in Irkutsk Mutiny, Hsinking Hears

Dissatisfied because their families were not receiving sufficient food, soldiers of an insantry regiment at Irkutsk, Siberia, mutined "late last month," the *Kokutsu News Agency* reported Feb. 8 on the basis of "information received."

Borodin Active in Lanchow, Says Manchukuo News Agency

Michael Borodin, who with Marshal Vassili Blucher, then known as Galen, advised the Chinese Nationalists in their victorious sweep north from Canton 10 years ago, is again in China, ths *Kokutsu News Agency* reported in Hsinking Feb. 8. Accompanied by another high Soviet official, Mr. Borodin, who is now the editor of the *Moscow Daily News*, (English-language) arrived recently in Lanchow, traveling by way of Outer Mongolia, the report said. In the Kansu capital, the two agents of the Comintern are said to have been holding daily conferences with Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese Communist Armies. Meantime, Wang Ming, Moscow representative for the outlawed Chinese Communist Party, has arrived in Sian, capital of Shensi province, to direct a projected Red campaign throughout China, the report added.

Tokyo Journal Comments on Hitler's Speech

Germany's demand for the return of old colonies may help to solve the question of the redistribution of natural resources, the *Chugai Shogyo*, Japan's leading commercial daily, said Feb. 5, in commenting on Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler's speech before the Reichstag on Jan. 31. If this problem is settled satisfactorily, it will, in combination with the reported advocacy of free trade by the United States, contribute substantially to the cause of world peace, the daily added. All this, the journal concluded, may only be an ideal, but international co-operation in that direction is highly desirable, "especially, to the 'have-nots'."

German Planes Cannot Be Compared With French, Says French Air Minister

Soviet Russia is the only nation in the world with an air force materially superior to that of France, declared the Air Minister for France, M. Pierre Cot, in reply to criticisms in the Chamber of Deputies, Feb. 2.

"German machines," he declared, "cannot be compared with our bombing airplanes. It is like comparing the speed of a battleship with that of a destroyer." "In the past six months," he added, "our front-line airplanes have been increased by 37 per cent, munitions by 50 per cent, and armament by 70 per cent."

Spanish Loyalists Declare Captured Rebel Planes All Italian

Four insurgent airplanes which became lost in the fog and descended behind the government lines at Madrid, were captured Jan. 30, according to a Spanish government communique, which added that the machines were all of Italian make and that the Italian pilot of the fourth plane "died instantly as the result of a violent landing."

"Lih Pao" Hits Visit of German Warship

Commenting on the visit of the German warship *Emden*, the *Lih Pao*, in an editorial said:—"The German warship *Emden*, which was sunk during the Great War, won considerable fame for the Germans. When Germany built her first warship after the Great War, she named it the *Emden*. It is apparent that Germany expected the new ship to carry on the trandition of its predecessor. The Third Empire under Hitler has undoubtedly taken to the path followed by Kaiser William II. It appears, however, that Hitler's policies are even more stupid than those of William II. In visiting the warship, we first see the big guns and we are reminded that these guns have cost the Germans many empty stomachs! To us, these big guns are not big guns. They are heaps of bread and butter, or rather human bones! Moreover, they want to 'swallow' more human beings! "At the present time, it is but natural for every country to build its national defences. There is no reason for us to express dislike for the policy of a foreign country. However, in the interests of peace and security of the entire world, and especially the security of China, we are obliged to express this opinion. Since the Great War, Sino-German relations have been very friendly. Sino-German trade has prospered. There is in fact little German ambition in the Far East. What the Germans want are markets. We sincerely hope that the far-sighted Germans will give up their present policy of cooperating with the aggressor of the Far East, so that they may maintain their favorable trade relations with this country."

Certificate of Honorary Degree by German University Given to Wang Ching-wei

Dr. Oscar Trautmann, German Ambassador to China, personally presented the certificate for an honorary degree of Doctor of Political Science to Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Political Council in Nanking Feb. 3. The honorary degree was conferred on Mr. Wang by the Heidelberg University in Germany late last year while Mr. Wang was recuperating his health.

Salt Revenue Last Year Exceeded Two Hundred Million Dollars

The preliminary report for 1936 of the Chinese Salt Administration shows that the total collections exceeded the two hundred million dollar mark. The provisional figure is put at $205,433,000, an increase of $20,017,000 over the 1935 figure of $185,416,000. Government receipts on account of salt revenue, which amounted to some fifty-four millions in 1928, have thus quadrupled in less than ten years.

Since 1932 the unification of diverse operating functions has been carried out and a number of Salt Commissioner's offices of the so-called administrative department have been consolidated with the Salt Inspectorate proper. More than four million dollars are now economized annually on account of the former expenses of such Commissioners' offices. In May and July 1936, respectively, the Yangchow and Chuanpei Deputy Salt Commissioners' Offices were abolished; the status of the District Inspectorate at Yangchow was also reduced to an Assistant District Inspectorate. In October, the Liangkwang Salt Commissioner's office was amalgamated with that of the Kwangtung District Inspectorate (now Liangkwang District Inspectorate) and his sub-offices abolished; this resulted in an annual saving of more than $600,000. To bring salt production under more efficient control in Szechuan, certain of the, scattered saltworks were either abolished or joined together during the same month.

Smuggling of salt has greatly diminished as a result of the completion of engineering work at the saltworks in Changlu (Hopei), Huaipei, Kwangtung, etc. This work provided depots, revenue guards barracks, isolation roads, canals and telephone systems. In the year under review, the expenses for financing such new construction in the districts excluding Szechuan, Kwangtung and Hotung, amounted to $6,501,780. Constructional work continued to be carried out in 1936 in Fukien, Shantung, Liangcheh, Szechuan, etc. according to pre-determined saltworks control programs. In 1931 the overflow of the Yellow River threatened to inundate the Huaipei District. To protect the important saltworks there, the Ministry of Finance authorized an expenditure of over $600,000, for conservancy work to be carried out by the Salt Administration in cooperation with the National Economic Council and Kiangsu Provincial Government. Canals were dredged to the extent of 46 kilometres.

Important improvements in the preventive forces were effected in the three Districts of Szechuan, Kwangtung and Liangcheh (Chekiang). In former years preventive work, particularly in the two former districts, was inefficient. After the Salt Commissioners' functions in these two provinces had been taken over, the preventive forces were thoroughly purged and reorganized, while experienced revenue guards, officers and preventive service supervisors were transferred to, and various reforms introduced in, these Districts. Smuggling had also been active in Liangcheh and to cope with it pending the completion of saltworks isolation measures, inspection squads were organized to check and control salt production.

Foreign loan obligations secured upon the salt revenue, including the amortization and interest payments for the Hukuang, Anglo-French, "Crisp" and the Vickers-Marconi Loans, were fully met in 1936 in accordance with the arrangements made by the Ministry of Finance.

Tientsin Salt Market Flooded with Illicit Salt

The Tientsin market is flooded with illicit salt shipped to that port from Dairen. The price of smuggled salt is only two-thirds of that for licensed salt, according to Tientsin business circles.

Japan to Increase Salt Purchases from Changlu Field

Within the next few years Japan hopes to replace its imports of industrial salt from Europe and Africa with supplies from Manchuria and North China, a recent *Reuter* dispatch from Tokyo stated.

Japan imports about 1,200,000 tons of salt annually, consisting of about 700,000 tons from the Red Sea littoral and countries bordering the Mediterranean, about 200,000 tons from Shanghai in North China, and about 200,000 tons from Dairen.

As the chemical industry in Japan is growing rapidly, demands for industrial salt are increasing and Japanese interests have been diligently seeking permanent sources of supply in large amounts. They are planning large-scale production from salt-pans at Changlu, between Taku and Shanhaikwan, in Hopei Province.

The present yearly production of salt at Changlu is about 350,000 tons, of which 300,000 tons is usually consumed locally. Surplus supplies have, however, been accumulated over a number of year's until they now total half-a-million tons.

The Japanese Salt Monopoly, with the aid of the Japanese military authorities in Tientsin, have reached an agreement with the East Hopei "Autonomous" Government, whereby 200,000 tons from these stocks will be shipped to Japan this year and the balance as needed.

Japanese interests also plan to increase the production of Changlu salt by 500,000 tons annually, Salt thus produced will be exclusively supplied to Japan, which thus expects to eliminate the importation of 700,000 tons of salt from the Red Sea and Mediterranean countries.

Salt production in the Kwantung Leased Territory in 1937 is also expected to increase by 100,000 tons to 300,000.

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In the United States Court for China

In re.	Cause No. 4163
Last Will & Testament	Special Proceedings No. 2042
of	NOTICE
WILLIAM WIRT LOCKWOOD	Filed at Shanghai, China January 21, 1937
Deceased	WILLIAM T. COLLINS, Clerk.
	L. T. Kenake, Asst. clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM WIRT LOCKWOOD, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before July 30, 1937, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MRS. WILLIAM WIRT LOCKWOOD
c/o Dr. H. C. MEI,
190 Peking Road
Shanghai.

Shanghai, China.

Program for Development of Native Products Mapped Out

A comprehensive program for the development of native products in China has been mapped out by the People's Economic Reconstruction Movement Association. In collaboration with the Ministry of Industry and various provincial authorities, the Association will soon conduct a nation-wide survey to study the possibilities for the improvement of production and marketing of native goods. The Farm Credit Bureau will assist various provinces in carrying out the program, while technical help will be forthcoming from the National Agricultural Research Bureau. A tentative list of native products which will receive first attention in the program includes flaxen linen of Hunan, lacquer ware of Fukien, and straw braids from Shantung.

Four-Million Dollar Corporation Formed to Exploit Mineral Resources in Yunnan

Preparations are being made by a group of industrial magnates in Kunming to establish a "Yunnan Provincial Mining Corporation" for exploiting tin, gold, silver and copper mines in said province. The concern is to be capitalized at $4,000,000. Near Mentse, about 25 miles to the south of Kaiyuan, a metal refinery will be constructed, which, when completed, will be capable of refining 600 tons of metal ores daily. Many mining experts, at the invitation of the company, are leaving for Kaiyuan shortly to make the necessary preparations.

Cinchona Trees Found in Abundance in Yunnan Province

Steps will be taken by the Yunnan Provincial Government to encourage and improve the planting of cinchona (quinine) trees at Pasha in Hokou, south Yunnan border, where the climate and soil are exceptionally suitable for their growth, according to Chang Pang-han, Yunnan Commissioner of Reconstruction, who recently returned to Kunming from an inspection trip to Hokou in company with Huang Jih-kuang, chief of the Forestry Bureau.

Native Products Trading Company to Be Established at Foochow

A Native Products Trading Company will be established in Foochow under the auspices of the Fukien Provincial Government. Capitalized at $1,000,000, the firm will be of a semi-official nature, the Government taking up $200,000, while the remaining $800,000 will be subscribed by overseas merchants.

Asbestos Mine to Be Opened in Anhwei

Arrangements are being made to open up an asbestos mine at Chiki, south-eastern Anhwei. An engineer has been despatched by the Anhwei Provincial Government to prepare for its exploitation in March. A lead mine in the same district is also being surveyed.

Shantung Organizes $20,000,000 Industrial Company

For the development of industry, the Department of Reconstruction of the Shantung Provincial Government has organized a Shantung Industrial Company with a capital of $20,000,000. According to the regulations of the company, the capital is to be equally subscribed by the provincial government and the public.

Japanese Purchase Copper Coins and Foodstuffs in Fukien

Japanese nationals are purchasing large quantities of copper coins and foodstuffs in Foochow for export.

China's Luxury Imports Include Large Quantities of Cosmetics, Perfumes and Radios

According to information at the Foreign Trade Bureau of Shanghai a total of $6,760,000 worth of cosmetics, radios, and perfume was imported by China in 1936. $1,838,881 of the amount represented the value of imported cosmetics, perfume, etc., while imported radios and gramophone records were valued at $4,924,300.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Denies Conclusion of Sino-Soviet Commercial Agreement

A report to the effect that a Sino-Soviet Commercial Agreement will soon be concluded was declared groundless by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking Feb. 3.

Kiangsi and Anhwei to Open Joint Tea Trading Company in Shanghai

A trading company will be jointly established in Shanghai by the tea merchants of Kiangsi and Anhwei and the authorities of the two provinces will handle direct exportation of Anhwei and Kiangsi tea, it was announced in Wuhu Feb. 4.

Cotton Museum to Be Established in Nanking

With a view to arousing public interest in and acquainting them with the development of the industry, the China Association for the Promotion of Cotton Industry has decided to establish a cotton museum in Nanking.

Date for Paying Land Taxes Postponed in Chiating

According to a Chiating message, the Magistrate of said hsien, in view of the financial difficulties of the local populace, filed a petition with the Kiangsu Provincial Government, requesting it to postpone the date scheduled for paying land taxes at the end of January, failing which penalties will be imposed, to February 10, before which all land taxes should be paid. The petition of the Magistrate has won much popularity and applause among the local populace, the *Shanghai Nippo* of Feb. 5 stated.

China Increases Production of Tin

About 12,000 tons of tin, valued at about $26,000,000, were exported from China last year. The amount of production of tin in China last year increased by 40%, compared with that of the year before last. Most of the Chinese tin was exported to Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Kwangtung Seeks Foreign Investment for Hainan Island Development

For the development of Hainan Island, the Kwangtung Provincial Government has decided to invite foreign financiers to make investments.

More Than 40 Factories in Tientsin Declared Bankrupt Last Year

It is reported that, owing to prevailing economic depression in North China, more than forty factories in Tientsin, with a capital of more than $100,000 each, were closed down last year.

Coal Mine Deposits Discovered in Hunan

Vast coal deposits has been discovered in west Hunan. The provincial authorities are now making an investigation. The field stretches about 30 miles on both sides of the Hsunchi River.

Yellow River Flood-Prevention Bureau Established by Central Authorities

To unify the flood-prevention work along the Yellow River, the Central authorities have established a Yellow River Flood-Prevention Bureau for the Hopei-Shantung-Honan area. The River Affairs Bureaus in the three provices will be abolished shortly and their Directors appointed to head the provincial branches of the new Bureau.

Two Chinese Shipping Companies Wish to Raise Debentures

Officials of the Ministries of Finance, Communication and Industry met Feb. 5 to consider the petition of the San Peh and Hung An Steam Navigation Companies in Shanghai, requesting that the Government guarantee an issue of $3 millions debentures by the two companies. The petition, which was addressed to the Executive Yuan, has since been referred to the competent organs for examination.

Control Commission's Report Records Progress in Cotton Industry in China

Considerable progress has been made in the Chinese cotton industry during recent years under the supervision of the Cotton Control Commission of the National Economic Council, which was created for the purpose of improving cotton production in this country. Figures released by the Commission show a steady increase in the acreage of fields for growing American cotton in the provinces of Shensi, Honan, Hupeh and Shansi during the past four years. There were 570,200 mow of cotton fields in 1934; 1,288,454 mow in 1935, and 2,676,025 mow in 1936.

Kiangsu enjoys the distinction of being the first province in which American cotton was planted, while Shansi claims to possess the largest acreage of cotton plantations. The increase in cotton production is generally attributed to the prohibition of poppy growing strictly enforced by the various provincial authorities.

The organization of cotton cooperatives is also proceeding apace in the aforesaid provinces. In 1935 the number of cotton cooperative societies was 75 with a total membership of 53,059. During 1936 the number of societies in Hopei alone reached 700.

Foreign Exporters Protest Against Chinese Government Monopoly of Export Products

Speaking at the annual general meeting of members of the Foreign Exporters' Association in Shanghai, this week, the chairman, W. E. D. Smith said that certain commodities of Chinese commerce are being handled by Chinese agents of Nanking in negotiation with other governments. This aspect of the trade of China, he said, could can only be viewed with alarm as the tendency is for the situation to become worse until world conditions return to a state where free trading, the only satisfactory procedure under the present social order, again becomes possible. He said traders could not allow to pass, without the strongest possible protest, any attempts on the part of bodies in China to acquire monopolistic or semi-monopolistic advantages through political influence and thus destroy the fabric of an industry the organization of which may have taken many years and much money to build and perfect. If monoply control were likely to lead to an enhancement of the value of the article or articles in the eyes of the consuming world, no protest on the part of the individuals being replaced, would carry any weight, but this is seldom, if ever, the case, Mr. Smith said.

Ministry of Finance Will Submit Report to Third Plenary Session

The Ministry of Finance has completed its financial reports for submission to the 3rd Plenary Session of the 5th Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, which is scheduled for Feb. 15. The report will be submitted as soon as it is approved by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

The report deals with the revenue collection (including the Customs Revenue, Salt Revenue, Consolidated Tax and Income Tax), the loans and monetary situation, the business of the Central Bank of China, and the financial situation in the various provinces and municipalities since the convocation of the 2nd Plenary Session of the C.E.C. in July last year.

Ministry of Finance Borrows $60,000,000

According to financial circles, an agreement has been reached between the Ministry of Finance and the China Development Finance Corporation for the advance of $60,000,000 by the latter with the stamp, tobacco and wine taxes as security. According to the arrangement, the China Development Finance Corporation will advance the Ministry $15,000,000 at the end of February and $45,000,000 at the end of March. This money will be repaid to the Corporation in 17 months by the revenues collected from stamp, tobacco and wine levies. The *Lib Pao* points out that the corporation has advanced money in this way to the Ministry during the past two years.

Nanking to Float $10,000,000 Bond Issue

For the repayment of more than $8,000,000 which oversea Chinese loaned to the Nationalists during the period of the revolution, the Central Government has decided to issue bonds amounting to $10,000,000.

Fukien Arranges $2,000,000 Loan

For the development of industry in Fukien province, the Fukien Provincial Government is arranging for a loan with the Chung Hwa Wei Yieh Bank amounting to $2,000,000.

Kwangtung Province to Issue $5,000,000 Bonds for Improvement of Waterways

For the improvement of the waterways in the province, the Kwangtung provincial government will issue $5,000,000 conservancy bonds as soon as approval is obtained from the National Government.

Chambers of Commerce Urge Abolition of Sales Tax

The National Federation of Chambers of Commerce in a petition to the Ministry of Finance last week urged that the so-called Production and Sales Tax in Hunan be abolished. The petition stated that the Production and Sales Tax collected in Hunan is merely another form of Likin, which has already been officially abolished by the Central Government,

Nanking Approves Kiangsi Bond Issue

The petition of the Kiangsi Provincial Government for permission to issue a short-term loan of $900,000 has been approved by the Ministry of Finance.

Ministry Declares Lunghai Railways Bonds Little Affected by Sian Trouble

A reassuring statement was made by a spokesman of the Ministry of Railways in Nanking, Feb. 6 reply to numerous enquiries concerning the possible adverse effect of the recent Sianfu incident on Lunghai Railway bonds, and whether it would affect the loan service on them. The spokesman declared that the recent Shensi incident will not have very much effect on adjustment of said bonds.

Dr. Theodore Hsiao Addresses Penang Rotarians on "Invisible Progress in China"

Dr. Theodore Hsiao, the Special Inspector of Chinese Consulates, during his stay in Penang, delivered an address on "Invisible Progress in China" before the Penang Rotary Club, Jan. 20. The speech made a strong impression on Chinese born in the Colony as well as on Europeans resident there. Dr. Hsiao traced the influence of the West on China and the culture which China gave the West in return. "Thinking, the dynamic invisible power, has led to action. China has known greatness in the past and to-day she is conscious of renewed strength. China's call is not a declaration of independence but a call for a declaration of international inter-dependence. Our friends should support this legitimate aspiration," he said.

Construction of the Radio Center in Yakutsk Completed

The construction of a radio center, equipped with long and short wave transmitters has been completed at Yakutsk, thus enabling the establishment of direct radio telegraphic and radio telephone communication between Moscow and said city.

In the United States Court for China

In re.
Estate
of
FRANCIS F. STANLEY,
Deceased

Cause No. 4141
Special Proceedings
No. 2020
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China,
January 30, 1937.
William T. Collins, Clerk.
L. T. Kenake, Asst. clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of FRANCIS F. STANLEY, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 6th, 1937, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

W. A. Reed, Administrator
c/o U. S. Court for China,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.

In the United States Court for China

In re.
the LAST WILL AND
TESTAMENT
of
HELEN STEINACHER,
Deceased.

Cause No. 4133
Special Proceedings
No. 2012
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HELEN STEINACHER, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before August 6th, 1937, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

W. C. Watson

c/o Franklin & Harrington,
149 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, China.

Movements and Appointments in Diplomatic and Official Circles

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, entertained M. J. Delvaux de Fenffe, Belgian Change d'Affaires, at a luncheon party Feb. 5.

A report to the effect that Gen. Liu Wen-tao, Chinese Ambassador to Italy, will return to China soon is declared groundless by official circles in Nanking.

Mayor and Mme. Wu Te-chen entertained at their residence on Avenue Haig in Shanghai Feb. 3 in honor of Italian Ambassador and Mme. Vincenzo Lojacono on the eve of their transfer to South America.

The resignation of Chang Yun-jung, from the post of member of the Hopei provincial government, was accepted by the Executive Yuan Feb. 2. Wei Shu-hsiang was appointed as Mr. Chang's successor.

Lieut.-General Feng Chin-tsai, Commander of the 27th Route Army, and Major-Generals Liu Yen-piao and Wu Shih-min, Commanders of the 42nd and 169th Divisions, were inducted into office at Tali, eastern Shensi, Jan. 28.

Word has just been received that Liu Chung-chieh, former Minister to Austria, and Mrs. Liu, who have been recuperating in Germany since last November, will leave that country middle of this month on their way back to China. The couple is expected to arrive here on March 2.

On the recommendation of President Chiang Kai-shek, it was decided Feb. 3 that the resignation of Lieut.-General Chang Yun-yung as member of the Hopei Provincial Government Committee on account of illness be accepted; and that Wei Shu-hsiang, Chief Secretary of the said Government Committee, be appointed his successor.

Lieut-Gen. Teng Pao-san, commander of the newly reorganized First Army in Kansu, arrived in Nanking Feb. 7 afternoon from the Shensi capital by plane. Immediately after arrival Gen. Teng proceeded to interview Yu Yu-jen, president of the Control Yuan, Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, and Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War.

A. P. Blunt, the new British Consul-General at Canton, assumed the duties of his office Feb. 6. He paid courtesy calls on General Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Route Army, Tseng Yang-fu, Mayor of Canton, and Dr. Philip Tyau, Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Gruesome Medical Evidence at Inquest of Miss Pamela Werner

A summary of the medical evidence given at the inquest of Miss Pamela Werner, daughter of a former British Consul, whose mutilated body was found early in January outside the walls of Peiping, was issued Feb. 5.

The principal evidence was given by Dr. Cheng Hsiang Hu, Professor of Pathology at the P.U.M.C., who performed the autopsy. He said there was an injury to the left eye which had probably been inflicted after death. Injuries to the left upper and lower right eyelids had caused haemorrhage which indicated that they were inflicted before death. The head had been injured by some kind of blunt instrument. In reply to a question, witness said the injury was also consistent with a person falling on his head and sustaining a skull injury. The body had been mutilated and these mutilations could have been done with a knife the blade of which was four inches long or longer. The nature of the wounds suggested that they were done with a pointed, flat, sharp instrument, possibly with a double edge or at least with one which was sharp on one side and the other a thin but not a cutting edge.

There was an injury to the right shoulder, which had been done with one or possibly two instruments, one a knife, because the muscles were severed cleanly, and, two, a blunt instrument because the fracture at the end of the humerus was done by a rather heavy instrument. This injury, witness thought, was done after death because there was no extensive haemorrhage round the wound in the tissue.

In reply to questions, witness said he thought it could not have been done by physical force alone; it must have been done with an instrument.

Referring to mutilations on the front part of the body, witness said the general nature of the cutting suggested that the flesh had been taken away in a single piece, but he could)not be positive. Six ribs on either side were broken and all were broken outwards. To have done this, pressure must have been applied from inside. He could make no suggestion as to how this had been done.

These mutilations could have been done by a surgeon's scalpel or by an amputation knife. The abdomen had two clean slits made through the diaphragm and the internal organs were missing. He believed that the missing organs had been removed through the slits. Dogs could not have done this. The cleanness of the diaphragm and the abdominal cavity was not consistent with having been interfered with by dogs. He thought it was done manually. There were no signs of animal teeth. The stomach was found complete, but not attached.

Traffic Experts Draw Up Measures to Reduce Number of Accidents

More than 20 traffic experts sat recently in a conference room of the National Economic Council headquarters in Nanking to deliberate measures to battle the increasing traffic accidents incidental to the rapid development of highway communication in the country.

Stricter requirements were stipulated by the Conference for bus drivers in view of their responsibility for the safety of passengers. Applicants, it was decided, should have a height between 1.65 meters and 1.8 meters and at least one year's driving experience.

To improve the driving technique of motor drivers, lectures on driving, according to another decision, will be given in various municipalities and provinces. All applicants for driving licenses must have first attended such lectures. For reference purposes pamphlets on driving will be prepared and published by the National Highway Traffic Commission. To ascertain the driving technique of present motor drivers in various provinces and municipalities the highway traffic authorities concerned will summon them by turn for driving tests.

After careful deliberation, the Conference abolished a ruling which required the finger-print of every motor driver. The conferees took cognizance of the general resentment against this ruling, as in China finger-prints are usually required of criminals. Hereafter, it was decided, a motor driver need only hand in his photo for filing.

Rebels Launch Big Attack on Madrid—Loyalists Forced to Retire

A great insurgent attack on Madrid, long delayed by bad weather, was launched Feb. 6, and was responsible for an advance admitted by the defenders. Heavy fighting, in which the attackers claim to have gained some important positions, occurred all day long. The rebels, according to a statement issued by the Republican authorities, launched three attacks on the right, flanking the sector south of Madrid. Though the loyalists energetically repelled the attacks, allowing themselves to be crushed by tanks rather than abandon their positions, they were obliged to retire to the second line of defence before the onslaught of the rebels.

U. S. Citizens Proceed to Spain to Take Part in War

Eighty-four American volunteers arrived at Cherbourg Feb. 5 on the *Aquitania* and immediately proceeded to Paris en route to Spain where they intend to enlist in the ranks of the Valencia forces. The group, which also includes Canadians and several Americans of Spanish and German extraction, was principally composed of United States citizens. The men wore khaki uniforms and fur-lined overcoats and seemed to be very well equipped with everything.

American Community Selects Two Candidates for Shanghai Municipal Council

The American Community Committee of Shanghai has selected Cornell S. Franklin and W. H. Plant as the American candidates for the next Shanghai Municipal Council election which will be held in April, according to Paul F. Kops, the acting honorary secretary in the absence of N. F. Allman. Mr. Franklin is now completing his fourth consecutive year of council service. Mr. Plant, has never before been a candidate previously. The other incumbent, A. D. Calhoun, is going on a holiday this spring and so will not run in the forthcoming election.

Melvin Urges Education for People's Need

Fuller development of the education that is adapted to the needs of her people is in demand in China, declared Professor Gordon Melvin of New York University during a short talk at a dinner party given jointly by six local educational groups at the Y.P.S. Hotel in Shanghai Feb. 5. Professor Melvin is on sabbatical leave and is traveling with his wife around the world. A trend of educational development in that direction, Professor Melvin pointed out, is now already in evidence in this country as there has apparently arisen a new philosophy of education indigenously Chinese. The emergence of this new educational philosophy, Professor Melvin explained, is one of the three differences he has noticed during his present trip from the situation as it stood during his former stay in this country eight years ago.

Chinese Architecture Draws Strength from Logic and Beauty from Truth

"Chinese architecture is a worthy expression of our racial culture and has been developed and perfected into a great and unique art in the last 2,000 years, an art which draws strength from logic and beauty from truth, and in its evolution of a style it has developed the roof and the terrace as its two most outstanding and characteristic features." The above is the gist of a talk on Chinese architecture given recently by K. C. Chang, noted Chinese architect, over the Central Broadcasting Station.

450 Unemployed College Graduates End Training in Nanking

Four hundred and fifty unemployed college graduates, who have just completed a four-month training in a special class sponsored jointly by the Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Education, are now being assigned to various government offices throughout the country for employment.

Shensi and Kansu Students in Nanking Exempted from Tuition Fees

Students in the Capital, who are natives of Shensi and Kansu and whose remittances from home have been cut off in consequence of the unsettled situation in the North-west, called at the Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Education to appeal for relief, Feb. 4. The Bureau of Social Affairs in Nanking has ordered all primary and middle schools to exempt such students from payment of tuition fees as far as possible.

"Tungpei" Students Proceed to Kaifeng

More than 200 students of the Northeastern University in Peiping have proceeded to Kaifeng where they will temporarily stay at the Honan University pending the establishment of a new school in Nanking.

Kwangtung Law College to Be Amalgamated With Sun Yat-sen University

The amalgamation of the Kwangtung Law College into the National Sun Yat-sen University, Canton, as recommended by Chu Cheng, president of the Judicial Yuan, was approved by the Central Political Council, Feb. 3.

Committee Appointed to Plan Building of Central Library

A committee has been organized by the Ministry of Education to handle plans for the building of a National Library in Nanking. The committee, composed of nine members, is headed by Tai Chi-tao, president of the Examination Yuan.

Educational Facilities for Miao Tribesmen in Kweichow

Central News says Kweichow is opening its educational portals to the Miao and Yi tribes in the province as a practical step toward their assimilation. An educational program, worked out by the provincial government after a thorough investigation of the living conditions of the tribesmen, has obtained the approval of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Central Polytechnic School to Be Formally Opened Next Autumn

The formal opening of the Central Polytechnic School, under the auspices of the Ministry of Education for the training of engineering experts, has been officially set for the coming autumn.

145,000 Drug Users Cured in Kiangsu Province

According to official statistics released Feb. 3, 145,000 drug users in Kiangsu province were cured during 1935.

Korean Drug Smuggler Detained at Tsinan

A Korean, alleged to be smuggling 1,500 small parcels of heroin and one bag of white pills, was detained at Sangtzetien station along the Tientsin-Pukow railway near Tsinan Feb. 2. He was subsequently brought to the police bureau for questioning.

Hawker With Eights Pounds of Opium Sentenced in Shanghai

When detectives of the Shanghai Foreign Municipality Police arrested Chiang Tung-seng, hawker, on January 9, he had in his possession no less than eight pounds of opium. He was sentenced Feb. 3 in the District Court to 2 years and 7 months imprisonment.

Anti-Opium Drive to Be Rigidly Pushed

Tightening the ban on opium smoking, the Directorate of Opium Suppression at Nanking has issued a circular memorandum ordering various local authorities to submit the budgets and plans for their activities in this connection.

Six Drug Peddlers Executed at Peiping

Six drug peddlers were executed outside the Temple of Heaven in Peiping at noon Feb. 6 after their trial and conviction by the Pacification Commissioner Headquarters.

Unemployed Shantung Man Sentenced to Life Imprisonment for Assisting in Heroin Sale

Woo Pau-kyi, a 36-year old Shantung man, unemployed, was sentenced to life imprisonment and deprived of civil rights for life by the First Special District Court Feb. 6 charged with assisting another man in selling heroin on Feb. 4. This was believed to be the first life imprisonment sentence passed by the Settlement Chinese court under the Provisional Regulations Governing the Punishment of Narcotic Offenders.

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Shanghai, Feb. 9, 1937

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Demand buying rate on London :	£1.0.0 ‖ Sh. $16.34

Ministry of Communications Stresses Need of Safety in Air Travel

Stressing the need of safeguarding air travel, the Ministry of Communications, in identic orders to the China National Aviation Corporation and the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, instructs that greater care be exercised in the operation of their passenger service with a view to preventing accidents.

It was recorded that the National Aviation Coroperation had 13 accidents—8 airplanes were entirely destroyed and 4 others damaged; 5 passengers were killed and 12 others injured; and 6 pilots and 1 radio operator were killed. The Eurasia Aviation Corporation had 9 accidents—7 airplanes were entirely destroyed and 2 others damaged; 9 passengers were injured, 3 pilots killed and 2 pilots and 1 mechanic injured. Recently, the airplane *Szechuan* was burnt down at Chengtu.

Most of the accidents were due to negligence of the management, it was stated. It cannot be denied that many others were due to the inefficiency of the technical experts. It is "highly regrettable" as most of the accidents were not unpreventable, the Ministry order stated.

Canton Contributes Liberally to Airplane Fund

Tseng Yang-fu, Mayor of Canton, in a telegram to Nanking to the Committee in charge of public contributions for the Airplane Fund, reported Feb. 5 that $1,100,000 have been donated by public contributions in Canton. About $100,000 more are expected shortly. Mayor Tseng requested information regarding the procedure for the purchase of airplanes, so that a date may be set in due course for the presentation ceremony.

Shanghai-Sian Air Service Resumes Operations

With the amicable settlement of the Shensi situation, air service between Shanghai and Sian was resumed Feb. 9. The service will hereafter be conducted as usual with west-bound planes leaving Shanghai every Tuesday and Friday.

U.S.-Hongkong—Macao Air Mail Service to Start Mar. 24

The first flight of the new "through" air-mail service from the United States to China will start from San Francisco on March 24 or as soon thereafter as possible, according to announcement Feb. 1 by the U.S. Postmaster-General. The postage rate from the U. S. to Hongkong and Macao will be 70 cents per half ounce.

Capt. C. G. Sellers Speaks on China's Air-mindedness at Y.M.C.A. Tiffin

Capt. C. G. Sellers of the China National Aviation Corporation in a talk on Aviation in China before a joint tiffin meeting of the Shanghai and International Y's Men's Clubs at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., Feb. 3, stated that China civil aviation equipment compares favorably with that of any country in the world and it won't be long before the Chinese military air force will be just as good as any in the world.

"China has gone more air-minded in a shorter time than any other country in the world," he said, after tracing the phenomenal development of commercial aviation since its beginning in 1928.

In answer to a question later, Capt. Sellers said that the commercial aviation passenger rates are slightly less in China than in the United States. A trip from San Francisco to New York costs U.S.$160, he said, while a trip from Canton to Shanghai costs U.S.$66. Taking the mileage into consideration, a flight like this is about U.S.$20 cheaper in China than in the United States, he said.

Capt. Sellers also praised China's progress in military aviation.

Ban on Feasts and Presents During Chinese New Year Suggested

The National Association for the Promotion of the New Life Movement has received a petition from a resident in Wuhu suggesting that feasts and exchange of presents during the Chinese New Year season be banned. The Wuhu promoter denounced the festivity at the present juncture of national crisis and recommended that funds used for amusement during the next week or two be contributed toward the aid and comfort of the soldiers who are fighting in the arctic weather in the north.

Ex-King of England and Mrs. Simpson to Be Married End of April

The Vienna correspondent of the *London Daily Express* says the most famous romance in modern history will reach its ending in Vienna during the last days of April, when the Duke of Windsor (ex-King of England) will wed Mrs. Ernest Simpson, the American woman for whose sake he had abdicated the throne. The paper added that the former British monarch has invited his brothers, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent, to the wedding ceremony. Only a civil marriage will be celebrated. The report says that Mrs. Simpson will arrive at Baron Rothschild's Engesfeld Castle near Vienna, where the Duke of Windsor now resides, on April 24.

Japanese to Spend $25,000,000 for Cultural Development in North China

For the development of cultural work in North China, Japan has decided to spend $25,000,000. A representative of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs is investigating cultural activities in the area and will submit a comprehensive report to the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Japanese Troops Stage Maneuvers in North China

More than 400 Japanese soldiers staged a series of maneuvers Feb. 1 and 2 in the western suburbs of Peiping.

Lungyen Iron Mine to Be Opened Commencing from Chinese New Year

According to Tientsin dispatches, it is reported that the opening of the Lungyen mine will take place from Chinese New Year. The capital, affixed for this enterprise, amounts to $10,000,000, the Japanese and the Chinese having equal shares in it. The Chinese side will undertake the amalgamation of the old companies, which are engaged in such enterprises; while the Japanese will furnish material and also technical assistance. Meanwhile, the operations of the copper plant at Shihchingshan will be resumed.

"Over-Supply" of Smuggled Goods in Tientsin

Owing to the over-supply of smuggled goods, more than ten smuggling firms in Tientsin have suspended business. At present Tientsin has in hand at least $30,000,000 worth of illicit goods, most of which came by way of Changli and Natasze in east Hopei.

North China Conservancy Commission to Be Taken Over by Hopei Government

The North China Conservancy Commission will be incorporated into the Hopei Provincial Government in the middle of this month, according to an agreement reached between the two parties.

Shanghai Patriots Deported from Peiping

The *Lib Pao* of Feb. 5 stated that Miss Chen Pu-er, famous actress, and other patriots in Shanghai were given a warning by the Peiping authorities to leave North China immediately, because their actions in asking for support for the Suiyuan defenders has roused strong opposition from the Japanese. They said they were convinced that the "special circumstances" in North China do not permit them to demonstrate their patriotism for the country.

Nanking to Stop Activities of Tientsin Match Syndicate

The Ministries of Industries and Finance were instructed Feb. 5 to prohibit the activities of a North China match syndicate formed in Tientsin by the Tan Hua and Chung Hua Match Companies with the support of foreign merchants.

Chengchow Authorities Commended for Raid on Japanese Secret Organ

The Chengchow authorities have received commendation from the Executive Yuan for their work in raiding a Japanese secret organ early last month, it was learned from official circles in Chengchow Feb. 5.

Bank of China Manager in Tangshan Arrested by Japanese

The General Manager of the Bank of China in Tangshan was arrested by Japanese genderarmes Feb. 5. The manager was arrested, because the slogan "severance of economic relations with Japan" was found printed on the paper notes of the Bank of China, the *Shun Pao* of Feb. 7 stated.

Nanchang to Have New Medical College in Honor of Generalissimo

The Kiangsi Provincial Government has alloted 210 mow of land in Nanchang for the projected Chung Cheng Medical College in commemoration of the service rendered to the country by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, according to Dr. Chu Chang-ken, member of the preparatory committee of the college. Construction on the projected school, Dr. Chu said, will begin early next month and is expected to be completed before the coming summer vacation.

Tangshan Engineering Institute to Be Moved to Wusih

The Engineering Institute of the Chiaotung University at Tangshan is to be moved to Wusih. It is reported that a large tract of land, measuring more than 4,000 mow, has been purchased by the institute near Taihu for the construction of school buildings and the laying out of experimental fields.

Who's Who in China

Gen. Ma Pu-ching, army officer; born at Linghsia, Kansu; joined the army at the age of 18; has successively served as Garrison Commander of the 4th Route in Suiyuan; Regimental Commander of Cavalry of the 5th Mixed Brigade; Commander of the Provisional Cavalry Brigade in Ninghai; for several years engaged in bandit-suppression work in Shensi and rendered distinguished service; ordered to march his troops into Honan and appointed Commander of the 16th Brigade of the Provisional 26th Division of the Second Group Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, 1928; Garrison Commander of Loyang; Commander of the 26th Division of the 4th Route Army of the Second Group Army of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces; suppressed bandits in Shensi and in the Paishui-Tungkwan Sector of Honan and participated in the Nationalist Northern Expediton in eastern and western Honan; transferred back to Kansu in 1931 and was promoted Commander of the 1st Division of the Kansu Cavalry Force; Commander of the newly organised 2nd Cavalry Division of the National Army; now Commander of the 5th Cavalry Division of the National Army stationed at Liangchow, Kansu; in addition to his military duties, he is greatly interested in promoting education, developing industry, road building and river conservancy work; as a mark of appreciation of his valuable services, the populace in his garrisoned area have erected a pagoda to his honor in Liangchow; fought against the Communists in Kansu in the winter of 1936; repeatedly commended and rewarded by General Chiang Kai-shek for meritorious services; address: Headquarters of the 5th Cavalry Division of the National Army, Liangchow, Kansu.

馬步青
Gen. Ma Pu-ching

馬步青字子雲，甘肅臨夏人，十八歲時即充甯海軍巡防馬隊第一營管帶，旋充甯海馬步全軍指揮官，緩遠第四路警備司令，陸軍第五混成旅騎兵團團長，甯海暫編騎兵旅旅長，連年剿辦白狼及陝西冶九才逆僞皇六子尕拉番宗社黨呂光之亂，拉卜堺蘇莽倉之亂，平定賽冷恨寺及果洛之亂，累建奇勳，民國十七年奉命東下，充國民革命軍第二集團軍暫編二十六師七十六旅旅長，洛陽警備司令，國民軍第二方面軍第四路二十六師師長，迭次剿辦陝西同州白水潼關一帶匪亂，參加豫西豫東諸戰役，効忠黨國，民國二十年回甘，調升甘肅騎兵第一師師長，旋改中央新編騎兵第二師師長，現改任陸軍騎兵第五師師長，駐防河西以來，整軍之暇，復創辦實業，振興教育，平治道路，開發水利，人民被其澤者，於武威城中建紀念塔一座，以資景仰，訓練部伍，紀律嚴明，地方賴以治安，民二十五年冬共匪渡河西竄約兩萬餘衆，馬師長率部截剿完全殲滅，蒙蔣委員長迭電奬勵，前後賞洋五六萬元，以彰勛績。

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Men and Events

A. P. Blunt, former British Consul General in Manila, arrived in Canton Feb. 4 to take up his new post as Consul General in Canton, succeeding H. Philips.

The *China Mail* (Hongkong's oldest newspaper, founded in 1845) Feb. 1 adopted the tabloid format. W. J. Kentes, formerly in Shanghai, is the editor of the rejuvenated newspaper.

Wong Bock-cheung, American-born Chinese wrestling champion of China, retained his title by defeating Mehar Singh, the Indian Terror, in a six ten-minute rounds match at Nanking Feb. 7.

The petition of General Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, recommending the elevation of the status of the Vice-Consulate at Los Angeles, U.S.A., to that of a Consulate, was approved last week.

H. Hessell Tiltman, traveling correspondent for the *Daily Express*, London, was in Shanghai last week on his way to Tokyo from Singapore and Manila. Mr. Tiltman makes his headquarters in Tokyo.

Dr. Hu Shih, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of the National University of Peking, who underwent an operation for hernia at the P.U.M.C. Hospital last week, is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

Julean Arnold, past grand orator of Amity Lodge, and Mrs. Arnold entertained the officers of the lodge at their home 10 Route Winling, Shanghai, Feb. 1, on the occasion of the installation of William Yinson Lee, his successor as orator.

More than $7,000,000 in banknotes issued by the banks in Szechwan, representing the last batch of depreciated papar money, were destroyed in a public bonfire at Chengtu Feb. 7, under instructions from the Ministry of Finance.

On a trip to study the latest developments in radio communication abroad, Kao Chung-chin, head of the radio service department of *Central News* Nanking, since 1932, will sail from Shanghai for Europe on Feb. 15 aboard the *Conte Rosso*.

By order of the Metropolitan Police Headquarters, all Chinese owned shops and stores are forbidden to set up foreign language signboards in the city. Only foreign firms, it is decreed, may erect signboards in their own languages to advertise their business.

John Earl Baker, executive secretary of the China International Famine Relief Commission, spoke on "America: Communist or Fascist?" at the luncheon meeting of the American University Club held at the Shanghai American Club, Feb. 9.

A tea party was given by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, in Nanking Feb. 3 to the members of the Loan Readjustment Committee, including Gen. Chang Chun, Messrs. Wu Ting-chang, Chang Chia-ngau, Yen Tsu-chang, Wang Shih-chieh and Yu Fei-pung.

Three hundred and five Italian Catholic pilgrims who attended the 33rd World Eucharistic Congress in Manila, were expected to arrive in Shanghai for a brief visit on Feb. 11 aboard the *Conte Rosso*. The Italian visitors will visit Hangchow, Soochow and Nanking.

Miss Anna Ginsbourg, attorney at law, and a frequent contributor to *The Review* and other Shanghai newspapers of articles dealing with legal subjects, has been invited to lecture at the Soochow University Law School (Comparative Law School of China) on Soviet Criminal Law and Soviet Constitutional Law.

The tomb of the late Madame Tsai Yuan-pei, wife of the President of the Academia Sinica, at the Western Hills, was rifled by bandits recently. In a telegram to Mayor Chin Te-chun, from Shanghai Dr. Tsai asked that the culprits be brought to justice and the grave given adequate protection.

Current reports that the local Office of the Japanese Embassy will be removed to Nanking were denied by Japanese official circles in Shanghai Feb. 1. Such erroneous reports, it was stated, were due to the fact that the Nanking Office of the Embassy was inaugurated in the capital on said date.

General Chien Ta-chun, Director of the Adjutants' Office of the President of the Military Affairs Commission, who has completely recovered from the bullet wound sustained in Sian at the outbreak of the coup on Dec. 12, returned to Nanking Jan. 27 from Soochow, his native place.

Mrs. John Helmick, mother of Judge Milton J. Helmick, who has been visiting her family in Shanghai for some time, was given a farewell tiffin by Mrs. Clarence E. Gauss, wife of the American Consul-General, Feb. 2. Mrs. Helmick has in the meantime departed for the United States, going by way of Europe.

Beginning from February 11, all through trains on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway line will be provided with a small library to enable passengers enjoy reading while travelling. According to tentative plans, the "moving library" scheme will first be introduced in the Tientsin-Pukow line and later extended to other lines.

Su-lee Chang, Warden of China Institute, and Miss Amelia Li of Shanghai, (who has been studying music in London for sometime) were married in the Presbyterian church of St. Paul's, Bayswater, England, Feb. 7. There was no marriage at the Embassy as by Chinese law it is only necessary that Chinese when marrying shall conform to the laws of the country in which they are living. Mr. and Mrs. Chang will live in Mr. Chang's flat at the China Institute, in London.

In a petition to the Ministry of Interior, Chen Chia-keng, noted Chinese industrial magnate, suggested that blue gown and black jacket should no longer be used as ceremonial dress. It is learned by *Central News* that in acceptance of the petition, the Ministry will revise the regulations governing the Chinese ceremonial customs.

Victor Elliot, unrecognized American, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the First Special District Court recently on the charge of assisting another foreigner in the traffic in firearms, appealed against the sentence in the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court Feb. 6. The hearing of the appeal was adjourned.

Samuel Weingarten, who arrived here from Manila two months ago, has brought a private criminal procecution in the Shanghai Chinese courts charging his uncle, A. Weingarten, of misappropriating the funds of his foster father, Sam Weingarten, the 73-year-old proprietor of the Red Rose Cabaret in Shanghai, who was murdered on December 27 last year.

Dr. A. J. Bowen, former president of the University of Nanking, who returned to the United States in 1927 owing to illness, is expected to arrive in Shanghai March 13 with his family from Los Angeles. Dr. Bowen will immediately proceed to Nanking to investigate the present conditions of the university as well as reconstruction work in Nanking.

William S. A. Pott, son of Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott, president of St. John's University, is expected in Shanghai shortly on a visit, his first in several years. "Bill" Pott, who was born in Shanghai and is well known here, has resided in the United States for several years where he was an official of General Motors and also was engaged in educational work.

Captain W. Wilhelmsen, the largest private ship-owner in the world, is a visitor to Shanghai. He came here on the m.v. *Tarifa*, the flagship of his fleet, which is making her maiden cruise to the Orient from Norway. Accompanying the Captain are Admiral von der Lippe, recently retired from the Norwegian Navy, and P. C. Hansson, formerly Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai, now a consul-general.

After three days' deliberations, the third annual meeting of the Chinese Philosophical Society was formally closed in Nanking Jan. 27. Among the resolutions adopted was one that the Ministry of Education is to be petitioned to increase the courses in philosophy in college curriculums and to order the establishment of a Department of Philosophy in all National universities throughout the country.

Messrs. S. C. Leung, D. W. Edwards, Baen Chu and Joseph T. F. Wang, delegates to the conference of "Y" leaders at Mysore, India, Jan. 2 to 10, returned to Shanghai recently. Dr. John R. Mott, Chairman of the World's Alliance, presided over the meeting. He was re-elected as chairman, while Dr. C. T. Wang, of China, Dr. S. K. Datta, of India, John B. Frost, of Canada, Dr. J. Forrester-Paton, of Scotland, and Dr. Adolph Koechlin, of Switzerland, were elected as vice-chairmen.

By arrangement with the Directorate of Statistics of the Comptroller General's Office, the *Central News Agency* will issue weekly bulletins on every Saturday covering the price indices of twelve kinds of staple commodities in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton. The commodities include: Rice, flour, peanuts, tea, cotton yarn, raw silk, woolen yarn, wood oil, coal, iron, tobacco, and cement. These bulletins will supplement the Directorate of Statistics' monthly reports on the same commodities.

Twenty Japanese women recently applied at the Marunouchi Hotel, Tokyo, as candidates for the position of wife to a Japanese millionaire who had advertised in the Japanese papers. Police investigations revealed that far from being "President of the Jehol Transportation Company," the vaunted millionaire was merely a truck driver employed by the company. It was further revealed that he is a notorious morphine smuggler, having been arrested by the police last March while attempting to smuggle machinery for the manufacture of drugs into Mongolia from Manchuria. He was deported at the time to Chengteh.

Calvin White, writing in the *China Press*, gives a sketch of Arthur H. Allen, of Lane 147, Hungjao Road, Shanghai, retired official of the Chinese Government Postal Administration. Mr. Allen was born here in 1869 and in his 66th year still finds Shanghai a place of never-ending interest. His father, Young Allen (after whom Young Allen Court is named) and mother, came to China on a Yankee clipper in 1861. The son of one of Georgia's wealthiest plantation families, Mr. Allen senior heard the call to become a missionary, and, liberating the many slaves which he had inherited, set sail for the Orient.

Prohibition of foot-binding was reiterated by the Ministry of Interior in a recent order issued to various provinces and municipalities. This step was taken in view of the prevalence of the evil practice in distant and secluded parts of the country in defiance of the previous orders of the government. The Ministry is now also drafting a new set of regulations prohibiting the holding of extravagant dinner parties and restricting presentation of gifts. The draft ruling, when completed, will be submitted to the Executive Yuan for approval.

Death Occurs of Elihu Root, One of America's Greatest Statesmen

The death occurred in New York Feb. 7 of Elihu Root, whose 92nd birthday would have fallen on Feb. 15.

The late Mr. Root was active in national and international affairs for half a century. He was Secretary of State under Theodore Roosevelt. It was due to his initiative that the U.S. dipomatic and consular services were reorganized. One of his achievements was the Root-Takahira pact, which had its genesis in the immigration question.

As Secretary of War under President McKinley, he reorganized the United States Army. His administration also saw the beginnings of the Panama Canal, and when the Constitution followed the flag into the Philippines he had to draw up regulations for colonial administration, something which was new to American experience. The Army also administered affairs in Cuba during the infancy of that Republic and suppressed, with 70,000 men, the Philippine insurrection.

In 1921 President Harding named him as one of the American delegates to the Washington Arms Conference. He wrote the Nine-Power Treaty at the Washington Conference, covering the guarantee of Chinese territorial and political integrity, the maintenance of the open door, etc.

One of his few failures was an unsuccessful fight in the U.S. Supreme Court against the Volstead Act, but his stand was later approved by the nation when it overthrew the Prohibition Amendment.

Crew of Foreign Warship Excavates Stone Joss Stick Censer in Kwangtung Province

The Canton *Kung Ping Pao* of Feb. 3 stated that the presence of a strange warship off the coast of Chin Hsiang Hamlet in Southeastern Kwangtung caused some surprise to the villagers, who were further amazed at seeing the landing of several naval officers from the ship and their excavation of a stone joss stick censer.

Villagers declared that the censer was an antique belonging to an old Taoist temple. According to said local paper, the sailors landed on a pinnace apparently on an exploring expedition. As the man-of-war was anchored some distance from the shore, the villagers were unable to identify her nationality. The members of the landing party were described as "westerners," which meant Europeans or Americans and not Japanese.

Ministry to Conduct Open Debate on How China Should Dress Herself

Evidencing extreme caution in advising the nation how to dress itself, the Ministry of Interior will shortly conduct an open forum to debate on the best styles of dress the people should don on various occasions.

The Ministry has now finished the task of revising the regulations governing the Chinese people's attire. In order to make sure of the correctness of every sartorial detail, however, these regulations will first be published for open discussion.

The Ministry's decision to revise China's dress rules came as a result of an attack on the ubiquitous long gown and short jacket by Tan Ka-kee, the noted Chinese "Rubber King" several years ago. Mr. Tan argued that this cumbersome outfit, although adopted by the Kuomintang, was nevertheless a vestige of the Manchu mandarins and should therefore be dispensed with, together with all the feudalistic ideas associated with the Manchu dynasty.

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5. THE CHINESE RAILWAYS, By Cheng Lin,
   (Out of Print; 2nd Ed. in preparation.)
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   China $8.80; Abroad G. $3.50; Malaya $6.80 (Str.).
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   China $7.80; Abroad G. $3.00; Malaya $6.00 (Str.).
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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Japanese Diplomacy and Foreign Policy

Diplomatic Commentaries. By Viscount Kikujiro Ishii. Edition of 1931, translated and edited by William R. Langdon, American Consul. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1936. 333 pages and index. U.S. $3.25.

The Basis of Japanese Foreign Policy. By Albert E. Hindmarsh, Instructor in Government in Harvard University. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1936. 238 pages with bibliography and index. U.S.$2.50.

The two books named above may well be reviewed together. One represents the interpretations of a distinguished Japanese. diplomat who was ambassador to France from 1912 to 1915, minister of foreign affairs from 1915 to 1916, and special envoy to the United States in 1917, and again ambassador to France, and delegate to the League of Nations from 1920 to 1927. The other is an impartial study by a Harvard scholar of "the relationship between internal forces and foreign policy" of Japan.

Impartiality may perhaps not be expected from a diplomat in speaking of that in which he has had a part of his own to play, but the partiality of an actor in events has a value of its own, particularly when accompanied by sincerity and breadth of experience. Viscount Ishii's book compels respect in possessing these qualities. One is led to agree with him in stressing the harm done by the tripartite intervention of Russia, Germany and France in 1895 to require Japan's retrocession of the Liaotung peninsula to China; only that Russia three years later might take it for herself. With this cause for bitter grievance Japan embarked upon a policy of compensating the wrong done her; the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was one consequence, the negotiation of which is discussed with some fullness.

For Americans the particular interest will lie in Viscount Ishii's chapter on Japan's Special Interests in China, which is an account of the mission which ended in the joint diplomatic declaration known as the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, by which the United States government recognized "that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous." This declaration was officially invalidated by a diplomatic exchange of notes of Japan and the United States six years later, on April 14, 1923. "However," writes Viscount Ishii, Japan's special interests in China are realities deriving from nature and geography, and not benefits conferred on Japan by the United States." A true statement, which American policy should recognize; but not to be committed to a written agreement for any or every construction that might be read into it. It this matter Secretary Lansing did not so well, though Viscount Ishii can be admired for his perseverance and skill.

There is in Viscount Ishii's book an interesting chapter on the constitution and foreign policy. Speaking of the treaty for the renunciation of War proposed by the United States, with its phrase "in the names of their respective peoples," he remarks: "Heretofore, on the ground of state sovereignty, America has never brooked the faintest suggestion of foreign meddling with her domestic affairs, and has unforgivingly demanded the recall of foreign envoys who have criticized her policies by covert innuendo. That the president of the same country could have disregarded the domestic order, if not the fundamental structure, of a friendly nation and tried to negotiate directly with its people" (*i.e.*, not with its emperor) "was positively improper."

Turning from the diplomacy of the seasoned statesman promoting his country's interests abroad, we find Mr. Hindmarsh interested in asking how far the domestic situation of Japan supplies "the motivation of Japan's actions and attitude with respect to the rest of the world." Mr. Hindmarsh has five chapters in all, of which one deals with the problem of population pressure and another with the proposed solutions for this problem. The fourth chapter deals with Industrialization and trade expansion and the last with "International Repercussions," under the captions: "New Nipponism," Trade Rivalry, Manchukuo, "Hands off China," Japan and the United States. There are no less than forty-two tables of statistics on population, social conditions, emigration, national wealth, industries and trade. In this respect the book, though more brief of course in its treatment, can be used as more up-to-date than Orchard's standard work "Japan's Economic Position" or Field's "Economic Handbook of the Pacific Area."

But what of foreign policy, which is our chief reason for reviewing these two books together? Interestingly enough Mr. Hindmarsh quotes Viscount Ishii to the effect that Japan's diplomacy "has striven, and still strives, to attain two objectives—equality and security." Mr. Hindmarsh's treatment may be sampled in the following reference to the Manchurian episode: "One may ask whether the game was worth the candle; whatever the answer, it is more apt to be correct if Manchuria is seen in its true character as a link in Japan's program of industrialization as well as a strategic area in the path of an ambitious and militarized Soviet Russia."

Speaking of the "Hands Off China" doctrine, voiced by the spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office in 1934 Mr. Hindmarsh says: "The Amau declaration in the field of diplomacy, like the attack on Shanghai in the field of military adventure, was an unnecessary exhibition of overwrought nationalism." So he *might* say of the evaluation of China by Japanese military and other extremists who either cannot or will not recognize that China is a responsible and unified nation. One's only criticism of Mr. Hindmarsh is his readiness to accept these outdated evaluations. Nevertheless his book is essentially sound: "Realistic understanding of events in the Far East demands a clear statement of Japan's problems, which, whether her existing policy be wise or unwise, nevertheless call for immediate solution."

D. R.

Politics and Romance of the Fisheries in the Northern Seas

Fog and Men on Bering Sea, fully illustrated, by Max Miller. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 300 Fourth Avenue, New York. 272 pp. U.S.$3.00.

North Pacific, fully illustrated, by Edward Weber Allen. Published by The Professional and Technical Press, 420 Lexington Ave., New York. 270 pp. U.S.$2.50.

Although these two books concern the same subject, men and fish in the northern seas, they are so totally unlike in other respects that one may wonder if the two authors are talking about the same seas and lands.

Max Miller's opus has the same easy-going, chatty, familiar style of his previous books, which makes the reader reluctant to lay it aside until the final page is turned. This reluctance is not due to any feeling of suspense to see what happens to the villain in the next chapter, but is due solely to the way one is carried along on the gently-flowing, humorous stream of words. He is writing about his trip from Seattle to the Bering Sea on the U. S. Government cutter, *Northland*, which now makes that annual voyage in lieu of the historic old U.S.C.G. *Bear*, and he manages to very thoroughly but quite charmingly destroy our illusions about the romantic life North of '53, which we have carried with us since we played hookey from school to finish reading Rex Beach.

The old U.S.C.G. *Bear*, predecessor to the *Northland*, was a ship of romance. She brought medicine to the ailing, law to the lawless, food to the hungry, mail to the exiled miners. The ship's captain was the law wherever he set foot ashore, the doctor performed every kind of major and minor operation, the chaplain married the natives and consigned their souls to heaven when they died, with prayers chanted over icy graves. She policed the sealing fields and rescued the shipwrecked. For more than half a century she knew the lash of Arctic winds, the grinding of packed ice on her sides, the black anger of sullen seas. But Max Miller, voyaging over the same territory in the *Northland*, manages to convince us that the "romance" of such service is nothing more than putting a boat ashore so the ship's dentist can pull some teeth and the ship's doctor pull some tonsils. This is done in Miller's usual intimate, casual and perceptive style.

Edward Allen's book is not so intensely absorbing but it is filled from cover to cover with facts and data, which Miller's book does not possess. Allen circumnavigated the North Pacific Rim from Seattle, through the Bering Sea to Siberia and Japan, where he was charged with being a Communist spy. He gives a fresh viewpoint on the people, life, politics and fisheries of Alaska, Canada, Russia and Japan, the conflicting interests and threats implied, their hopes and prospects, and the dangers of international hostilities unless Japan, Russia and the United States can come to some agreement on the question of fishing in the north seas.

Japan has ruthlessly stripped her own adjacent fishing banks and now must transgress on the waters of other nations under the inexorable law of self-preservation, he points out. Therefore the other countries must beware. The supply of certain varieties of ocean fish is now known to be definitely limited and international agreement—and observance of that agreement!—is imperative if these fish are to survive.

Japan, it is shown, has thrown floating nets for hundreds of miles parallelling the Russian coastline in international waters three miles offshore, completely shutting off Russia's natural supply of salmon and other fish. Scores of boats, accompanied by a floating cannery, have repeatedly caused fish famines in Siberia. All this leads Mr. Allen to conclude that "Japan's government has resolved to subordinate the fishing industry to an aggressive military scheme" and to ask, further, if Japan "can successfully shut off the fish supply from Siberian canneries by fishing in international waters three miles offshore, why may she not attempt the same thing on the American side of the Bering Sea?"

He adds the hope that Japan will think twice before she extends across the Pacific and try to take fish that Americans and Canadians feel belong to them, even though caught three miles offshore.

Japan has conscientiously observed the provisions of the treaty for protection of the sealing industry in the northern seas and Mr. Allen thinks she might possibly observe another fishing treaty if it means saving the fish from extinction, as the sea otter and some other fish have disappeared.

Mr. Allen is a member of the United States Fisheries Commission and, for one holding an official position, he certainly writes authoritatively, and frankly.

E. L.

A Book for Lovers of Japanese Art

An Illustrated History of Japanese Art, by H. Minamoto; Translated from the Japanese by Harold G. Henderson. Kyoto: K. Hoshino.

This beautiful book was originally written in Japanese and was intended for use as a textbook on the history of Japanese art for students in colleges and universities. However, it has a definite interest for others who are lovers of Japanese art.

Japanese art lays particular emphasis on impressionism, and as such does not always appeal to the Western eye, which is trained to look for an emotion in a work of art, rather than the subject which produced the emotion. The Japanese artist lays stress on the workmanship, the decorative design and the field on which he executes his masterpiece. While closely studying nature, he combines the facts of external nature with a conventional mode of treatment. A wide margin of imagination is left to the spectator.

The true beginnings of Japanese art can be traced to the introduction of Buddhism from China in 62 A.D. Art, however, did not become important until the middle of the sixth century when Chinese Buddhist art was adapted to Japan. This school flourished until the middle of the ninth century, when it was succeeded by native schools whose influence lasted until the middle of the fifteenth century. From then until the end of the seventeenth century the Chinese influence was revived, and was followed by a popular school, which lasted until the latter part of the eighteenth century. Then was founded a naturalistic school, and European influence became manifest.

Mr. Minamoto's survey covers in detail the various schools of art in the order in which they arose. The types, either as represented by the artist or by the period, are beautifully illustrated both in color and in black and white. The history and trends are traced by means of these illustrations and by analyses of their position and importance to the period they represent and to the development of Japanese art as a whole. The book has been admirably translated, and will be an asset to the library of any lover of things Oriental.

D. D.

First Steps in Acquiring the Chinese Written Style

Introduction to Literary Chinese. By J. J. Brandt. Second Edition. Peiping, Henri Vetch, 1936. 352 pages. Ch.$13.50 Abroad: 21s. U.S.$5.50.

This is the second edition of a book first published ten years ago. The first edition received the enthusiastic welcome which it well deserved. New features have been added to this edition: clear type for both Chinese and English texts, running heads to facilitate cross-references, complete indices to the particles and vocabularies, usage of bold face type and italics in the romanizatoin of Chinese words in order to show the accentuated part.

For those unacquainted with this work it might be well to state that the object of Mr. Brandt's volume is to present the first step in the study of the Chinese written style. The practical approach has been well proved experimentally by its use with three successive groups of students in the College of Chinese Studies in Peiping. One useful feature is the accompanying version of spoken Chinese for the first ten lessons.

The material is divided into forty lessons presenting various styles of literary writing: short stories and essays, fairy tales, documentary papers and judicial documents, newspaper articles and family letters. These lessons have been further divided into sections with vocabularies, notes, similar examples and translations. The sections on grammatical construction with discussion of particles or "empty words" which play such an important part in the structure of the written style, have been considered by some students to be the best part of the book.

F. M.R.

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The price of "Edward the Abdicator" or, "Wallis in Wonderland" will be increased Feb. 15 from $3 to $4, including supplement, "War in 1937." Purchasers will do well to get copies while they last.

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The "Little Cousin" Series

Our Little Mongolian Cousin, by Phyllis Ayer Sowers, with a foreword by Teiyi Hsieh. L. C. Page & Company, Boston. Ling, Grandson of Yen-Foh, by Ethel J. Eldridge. Junior Press Books, Albert Whitman Company, Chicago.

The Little Cousin series, including some sixty-six stories depicting the lives of boys and girls in all countries of the world is a valuable contribution to the children's literary world. This additional volume "Our Little Mongolian Cousin" in which the author gives us a vivid word picture of the Mongolian children, is timely, since the eyes of the world are centered on this vast country of Central Asia. Miss Sowers is particularly qualified to write the story of the Mongolian children, as she has travelled extensively in Mongolia and is a long time resident of the Orient. Batu, the small Mongolian boy figures as the hero of the book, and so well told are his experiences of a night on the plains, his home life, his encounter with the bandits in the blizzards, and his travels by caravan to the trading post city, that you find it so gripping his life becomes your life, and this remote country becomes as familiar as your own. Romance and mystery have always been associated with Mongolia and the Mongols, and today it is one of the "greatest spots of immediate world interest." The illustrations which are true pictures of Mongolian inhabitants make the book more vivid for the young readers.

Ling, Grandson of Yen-Foh, adapted from an old Chinese olk tale, and so beuatifully illustrated by Kurt Wiese, should fill every boy and girl of other lands, with admiration of this child of the Orient, who was imbued with courage and an example of an "illustrious grandfather whose wisdom is famous throughout China." Ling who exemplified honesty, and bravery coupled with his intelligence and human understanding was easily the hero among his playmates, who loved him for his unselfishness, as is true among all boys and girls in all lands. Mr. Kriese, the artist, should be enthusiastically commended on his gorgeous full and half page illustrations.

M. P. W.

Bulletins of the Council of International Affairs

Recent Bulletins published by the Council of International Affairs at Nanking, include the following:

Vol. 3, No. 1—*Judicial Reforms in China*, compiled by E. C. Tang. The author says the present judiciary in China is the result of 25 years of strenous efforts in mixing what is best in the Oriental and Occidental institutions. Backed by the usage of several thousand years' standing, she does not want her judicial system to be mere duplicates of its counterparts in the West; she has her own past to respect and her own present to deal with.

Vol. 3, No. 2.—*Higher Education in China*, compiled by Tze-hsiung Kuo. The author comments:—"No previous government had ever adopted such a definite policy as did the National Government towards higher education. The shifting of emphasis, amalgamation of institutions, the ensuring of financial stability, the equalization of university standards, the improvement of personnel and equipment, the supervision of academic institutions and the change of attitude towards the sending of students abroad were measures designed to lay a solid foundation for future development."

History of Mercantile Marine Officers' Association

Syd. S. Kemp has compiled an excellent history of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association and Club of Shanghai, which is being distributed by the *Shipping Review*. The author relates that the first mariners' club known to have existed in Shanghai flourished in the early fifties. A photo of the Exchange Hotel, the First Captain's Club, gives an idea of the dilapidated state of The Bund in those days. In eleven chapters Mr. Kemp tells the history of the Association, starting with No. 3 Whangpoo Road, in 1892, up to the present time at No. 59 Peking Road. The illustrations cover a wide range and are particularly well selected. The book sells locally for $3.00.

"How Steel Was Tempered" to Appear in Korean and Mongolian Languages

The translation into the Korean and Mongolian languages of the novel "How Steel Was Tempered" by the Soviet writer, Ostrovski, who died recently, will soon be completed in Moscow. The German translation of the novel will also appear shortly.

Charms of South Africa Described in Illustrated Publications

Peter D. G. Gain, honorary Trade Commissioner for South Africa, has furnished *The Review* with a number of illustrated publications depicting the attractions of South Africa. An exceptionally interesting one is entitled "Johnnesburg—City of Achievement," issued by the Publicity Association of said city, which also issues the *South Africa Travel News*. The facilities for travel in South Afria are described in a handsomely illustrated brochure entitled "Travel in the Golden Land."

"Nankai Social and Economic Quarterly"

The *Nanai Social and Economic Quarterly* published by the Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University at Tientsin, contains in its current issue articles on Life and Culture of the Seanam Boat People, by Wu Yuey Len; Manchurian Trade and Tribute in the Ming Dynasty: A Study of Chinese Theories and Methods of Control over Border Peoples, by T. C. Sin; The Organization of Cooperation: Intergrated Society or Integrated Movement? by J. B. Tayler; Industrial Organization in China, by H. D. Fong; Western Literature on Chinese Journalism: A Bibliography, by Rudolf Loewenthal; Recent Literature on Economic China, by Leonard G. Ting. The economic indices include: Commodity Prices at Wholesale in North China; Cost of Living of the Working Class in Tientsin; Foreign Exchange Rates in Shanghai; Quantities and Prices of Imports and Exports and Barter Terms of Trade in China. The *Book Review* Section covers 30 pages, and many readers will consider that it is the most important part of the publication.

Former Shanghai Policeman Writes a Book on His Adventures

Ernest William Peters, former sergeant in the Shanghai Municipal Police, who was tried for murder in the British Supreme Court and acquitted a year ago, has just written a book describing his experiences in China. It is being published by Messrs. Rich & Cowan. Price, 15 shillings.

Japanese Paper Says Female "Left Wing" Writer Active in Sanyuan

It is reported by the *Shanghai Nippo*, that Miss Ting-Ling, the famous Chinese "Left Wing" woman writer, who was rumored to be missing for a long time, appeared last week in Sanyuan, where she organized a "Left Wing Dramatic Club" with more than seventy female Communists, specially chosen for such purposes. Theatrical performances for the propagation of Communism are to be staged by this Club in the districts of Sanyuan, for the purpose of stirring up agitation among the local rural peasants.

Syndicate Organized to Monopolize Szechwan Opium Trade

The Opium-Suppression Committee of the Szechwan Provincial Government, together with the local banks, has organized a Li Chi Syndicate with a capital of $10,000,000 to extend opium control over the entire province. It is reported that the syndicate will purchase all opium grown in the province and will transport and sell it to other districts. It is expected that this move will increase the opium revenues by $10,000,000 a year, the *Lih Pao* of Jan. 27 stated.

When Girls In Their 'Teens Lose Weight.

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Total Volume: 2,990,000 Shares

1936—37 High	1936—37 Low	Div. $ per sh.	STOCK	Last Sale Feb. 6	Last Sale Feb. 8
18⅜	9⅝	0.35	Adams Express	17⅞	18
137½	106¼	4.00	American Can	106¼	106½
40⅜	29¼	0.00	Amer. Cyanamid "B"	33¼	33
13¼	6½	—	American & For. Power	11	11⅛
68¼	29¾	—	American & Foreign Pwr. 07. pfd.	63½	63¾
29¼	18¾	0.60	American Radiator	29	29
190¼	149½	9.00	Amerlacn Tel. & Tel.	182¼	182
104	88½	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	98½	99⅜
29½	19½	0.80	American Waterworks	25⅝	25⅞
57⅜	28	1.00	Anaconda Copper	54⅞	55⅞
88½	59	2.00	Atchison, T. & S. Fe	74¾	76
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